THE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE YEAR BOOK

Ernest H. Cherrington

1914

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Anti-Saloon League Year Book

1914

An Encyclopedia of Facts and Figures Dealing With the Liquor Traffic and the Temperance Reform

Compiled and Edited by
ERNEST HURST CHERRINGTON
Editor of The American Issue

This book has been adopted by the National Headquarters Committee of the Anti-Saloon League of America and is the Official Anti-Saloon League Year Book

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CALENDAR, 1914

JANUARY

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Area, 2,973,890 Sq. Miles. Area under no-license, 2,132,746 Sq. Miles.
Population, 91,972,266. Population under no-license, 46,029,750.
Urban Population, 42,623,383. Rural Population, 49,348,883.
Density of Population per square mile..... 30.9
Foreign-born population in United States.....13,515,886
Per cent foreign-born population in United States.....14.7
Native white population of foreign parentage in U. S...18,897,837
States under Prohibition, 1914..... 9
States having between 50 per cent and 90 per cent of population under Prohibition 17
States having between 25 per cent and 50 per cent of population under Prohibition 13
States having less than 25 per cent of population under Prohibition 9
Number counties under Prohibition in United States.....1,756
Number incorporated cities and villages under Prohibition in United States, approximately 14,000
Number of State Capitals under Prohibition 15
Number of distilleries operated in 1913.....870
Bushels of grain used in distilling in 1913.....34,039,277
Gallons of other material used in distilling in 1913.....64,640,946
Production of distilled spirits in 1913 (gals.).....193,606,257.9
Gallons of spirits rectified in 1913.....108,678,542.2
Distilled liquors withdrawn for consumption in 1913..140,289,424.8
Fermented liquors produced in 1913 (bbls.).....65,324,876
Per capita consumption of fermented liquors in United States (1912) (gals.) 19.96
Per capita consumption of wine in United States (1912)..... .58
Per capita consumption of distilled spirits in United States (1912) 1.44
Per capita consumption of all intoxicating liquors in United States (1912) 21.98
Number of paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.....91.8
Number of insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....204.2
Number of state prisoners per 100,000 population.....123.5
Number persons holding Federal retail liquor tax receipts—216,144
(Includes drug stores and all other places retailing liquors.)
Number wholesale liquor dealers in United States.....7,051
Children of school age, 25,016,501. Number pupils enrolled, 17,813,852.
Number persons age 15 to 20 years attending school.....3,593,222
Per cent persons age 15 to 20 years attending school.....32.9
Number wage-earners in United States (1909).....6,615,046

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Church Communicants, 32,936,445.

Population Under No-License, 50%-|-.

Population Under License, 50%-.

The absolute Prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes has been adopted by nine States (Maine, Kansas, North Dakota, Georgia, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Mississippi, Tennessee and West Virginia) having an aggregate population of 14,685,961.

The legislatures of thirty-one other States (Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington and Wisconsin) have by law prohibited the sale of intoxicating liquors in certain classes of political subdivisions, Prohibition becoming operative whenever a majority of the electors in a regular or special election indicate by vote that they wish the provisions of the law to apply. Under the operation of the laws in these states, 26,446,810 people are living under Prohibition by legislative enactment.

In three other States (Arkansas, Iowa and South Dakota) the legislatures have enacted laws placing all sections of the State under Prohibition except in political subdivisions where a majority of the electors indicate that they do not wish the provision of such law to apply. In these three States there are 3,693,201 people living in Prohibition territory.

In the States of Wyoming and New Mexico the legislatures have prohibited the sale of liquors in all sections except certain classes of incorporated municipalities. In still other States the legislatures have arbitrarily placed certain areas under Prohibition legislation, thus adding to the aggregate population in Prohibition territory.

The United States Government, moreover, has prohibited the traffic in Indian countries, in certain portions of the territories, in military forts and reservations, in the United States navy, in the national Capitol building, in National and State Soldiers' Homes and in other specified areas under Federal control.

As a result of the operation of these several provisions, at the present time more than 47,000,000 of the population of the United States live under Prohibition and more than 71 per cent of the area of the nation is, by Federal, State or local decree, Prohibition territory.

General Classification of States

In the proportion of population under Prohibition, the forty-eight States and the District of Columbia naturally divide them-

selves into four classes—first, the Prohibition states; second, the near-Prohibition States; third, the partially license States; and fourth, the license states.

The first class, or the Prohibition States, represents a population of 14,685,961, and consists of nine States, each of which has adopted Prohibition for the entire State. The second class, or the near-Prohibition States, represents a population of 26,573,611, and consists of seventeen States in each of which between 50 per cent and 90 per cent of the population lives in Prohibition territory The third class, or the partially license States, represents a population of 28,418,784, and consists of thirteen States, in each of which between 25 per cent and 50 per cent of the population lives in Prohibition territory. The fourth class, or the license States, represents a population of 22,293,910, and consists of nine States and the District of Columbia, in each of which less than 25 per cent of the population lives in Prohibition territory.

Effect of Prohibition and License on Pauperism and Insanity.

The federal census reports for 1910 show that the number of paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population, in the Prohibition States (eight of which were under Prohibition in 1910) is forty-six; in the seventeen near-Prohibition States, fifty-four; in the thirteen partially license States, 123, and in the nine license States, 127.

The relation of the liquor traffic to the alarming growth of insanity among our people is engaging the interests and attention of the world's best scientists The United States census reports for 1910 show the number of insane in hospitals per 100,000 population in the nine Prohibition States to be 118; in the seventeen near-Prohibition States, 150; in the thirteen partially license States, 242, and in the nine license States, 276.

Public Education Encouraged by Prohibition.

The relation of the Prohibition policy to public education in the United States also presents an interesting study. The census reports do not give what should be considered a fair comparison in this connection, because of the fact that most of the Prohibition States are Southern States with large percentages of negro population, which, in the very nature of the case, tends to make a poorer proportionate showing for the public schools than in States not having such a large negro population.

In spite of this fact, however, the census reports for 1911 show the number of children enrolled in the public graded and high schools of the nine Prohibition States to be 76 per cent of the total number of children of school age, while in the nine extreme license States the proportion is only 69 per cent.

The census reports showing the number of persons from

fifteen to twenty years of age attending school in the several States is even more significant. These reports show that the per cent of persons between fifteen and twenty years of age attending school in the Prohibition States is 38.4; in the near-Prohibition States, 35.5; in the partially license States, 32.0; and in the license States, 26.6.

Manufactures and Prohibition.

The growth of manufactures in the several classes of States is of interest in this connection. The increase in the average number of wage earners in the Prohibition States for ten years preceding 1909 was 53 per cent; in the near-Prohibition States, 43.3 per cent; in the partially license States, 40.3 per cent; and in the license States, 36.7 per cent.

The increase in the value of products for ten years in the Prohibition States was 116.3 per cent; in the near-Prohibition States, 85.6 per cent; in the partially license States, 82.2 per cent; and in the license States, 73.7 per cent.

The City Liquor Problem in the United States.

We have reached a stage in the progress of the movement for Prohibition when the activities of the liquor traffic are centered in the cities of the nation. The urban population in the nine Prohibition States is only 20 per cent; in the seventeen near-Prohibition States it is 28 per cent; in the thirteen partially license states it is 58 per cent and in the nine license States it is 71 per cent. The Gibraltar of the American liquor traffic, therefore, is the American city.

One-half of all the people now living in license territory in the United States live in four States—New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois and New Jersey. One-fourth of all the people in this nation who live in saloon territory live in six cities—New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Boston and Cleveland. One-half of all the saloons in the United States are located in fourteen cities. There are fewer saloons south of Mason and Dixon's Line than there are in the city of Chicago. Thirty-six States of this Union have fewer saloons in the aggregate than the city of New York. These significant facts, together with the well-known fact that the vices of the nation center in our cities thus adding complications to complications, make the great moral and social problems of the city practically unsolvable so far as the city alone is concerned.

The rapidly increasing immigration, especially from the countries of Southern Europe, presents a condition in this connection which tends to make the city liquor problem even more complex. The millions which are being added to our population each decade are for the most part being poured into the license cities and States of the nation. The foreign-born population of the nine Prohibition States is 4 per cent; that of the seventeen near-Prohibition States is 8 per cent; that of the thirteen partially

license states is 18 per cent; while that of the nine license states is 22 per cent. A very large portion of those who come to our shores come from countries where the per capita consumption of intoxicating liquors is almost three times as large as it is in the United States of America. Taking into account this one item alone, and taking it for granted that the immigrant represents an average in the country whence he comes, it would be necessary to convert to total abstinence upon the average more than two million average Americans per year in order to offset the natural increase in the per capita consumption of intoxicating liquors because of immigration.

National Prohibition Launched.

The Anti-Saloon League campaign for national Prohibition, which had been authorized by the Board of Trustees of the Anti-Saloon League of America, was formally launched at the national convention of the League, held in Columbus, Ohio, November 10-13, 1913. This convention, moreover, appointed a committee of 1,000 men to go to Washington and present to members of Congress and the Senate the proposed joint resolution calling for the submission of an amendment to the constitution of the United States to the several State legislatures. This committee met at Washington, D. C., December 10-13, and, on the middle steps of the east front of the Capitol Building, presented to United States Senator Morris Sheppard and Congressman Richmond P. Hobson copies of the joint resolution, which was promptly introduced both in the Senate and the House respectively and referred to committees. The text of this joint resolution is as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), that the following amendment of the Constitution be and is hereby, proposed to the States, to become valid as a part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of the several States as provided by the Constitution.

ARTICLE ———.

Section 1. The sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale, and exportation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are forever prohibited.

Section 2. Congress shall have power to provide for the manufacture, sale, importation and transportation of intoxicating liquors for sacramental, medicinal, mechanical, pharmaceutical or scientific purposes, or for use in the arts, and shall have power to enforce this article by all needful legislation.

The Webb-Kenyon Bill.

The Webb-Kenyon bill, which finally passed Congress over the veto of President Taft just before the close of the last Congress, has been bringing law enforcement results in all sections of the country. The constitutionality of the measure has been tested in several lower courts, the most representative of which have upheld the law, declaring it constitutional in every respect. No case has yet been taken to the Supreme Court of the United States. The text of the law is as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That the shipment or transportation in any manner or by any means whatsoever of any spirituous, vinous, malted, fermented, or other intoxicating liquor of any kind, including beer, ale or wine, from one State, territory or district of the United States, or place noncontiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof into any other State, territory or district of the United States, or place noncontiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, or from any foreign country into any State, territory or district of the United States, or place noncontiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, which said spirituous, vinous, malted, fermented or other intoxicating liquor is intended to be received, possessed, sold, or in any manner used, either in the original package or otherwise, in violation of any law of such State, territory, or district of the United States, or place noncontiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof enacted in the exercise of the police powers of such State, territory or district of the United States, or place noncontiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, is hereby prohibited.

POPULATION STATISTICS AND THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

The following table shows the classification of the several States according to the proportion of the population in each State living under Prohibition:

Prohibition States.

Georgia ...2,609,141	N. Carolina.2,206,287	W. Va. 1,221,119
Kansas ...1,690,949	N. Dakota.. 577,056	Total 14,685,961
Maine 742,371	Oklahoma .1,657,155	
Mississippi.1,797,114	Tennessee .2,184,789	

Near Prohibition States.
States in Which 50% of the Population Is Under No-License.

Alabama ..2,138,093	Iowa 2,224,771	S. Carolina.1,515,400
Arkansas .1,574,449	Kentucky .2,289,905	S. Dakota.. 583,888
Colorado .. 799,024	Louisiana .1,656,388	Texas 3,896,542
Florida ... 752,619	Minnesota .2,075,708	Vermont .. 355,956
Idaho 325,594	Nebraska .1,192,214	Virginia ..2,061,612
Indiana ...2,700,876	N. Hamp.. 430,572	Total 26,573,611

Partially License States.
States in Which 25% But Less Than 50% of the Population Is Under No-License.

California .2,377,549	Michigan ..2,810,173	Wash. 1,141,990
Delaware . 202,322	Missouri ..3,293,335	Wisconsin .2,333,860
Illinois 5,638,591	Ohio 4,767,121	Wyoming . 145,965
Maryland .1,295,346	Oregon ... 672,765	Total 28,418,784
Mass. 3,366,416	Utah 373,351	

License States.
States in Which Less Than 25% of the Population Is Under No-License.

Arizona ... 204,354	Nevada ... 81,875	Penn. 7,665,111
Conn. 1,114,756	N. Jersey..2,537,167	R. Island.. 542,610
Dist Col... 331,069	N. Mexico. 327,301	Total 22,293,910
Montana .. 376,053	N. York...9,113,614	

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION OF THE SEVERAL STATES IN RELATION TO THE LIQUOR PROBLEM.

The following tables show the relation of the progress made in the anti-liquor movement to the rural and urban character of the population. It will be noticed that the States now under prohibition are largely rural States, the average urban population in them being only 20.3 per cent, while the extreme license States are largerly urban, 71 per cent of the population living in cities. The gradual increase in the percentage from prohibition States to license States is also significant:

Prohibition States.

STATE	Population 1910 Census		Per Cent Urban	Cities of 100,000
	Urban	Rural		
Georgia	538,650	2,070,471	20.6	1
Kansas	493,790	1,197,159	29.2	None
Maine	381,443	360,928	51.4	None
Mississippi	207,311	1,589,803	11.5	None
North Carolina	318,474	1,887,813	14.4	None
North Dakota	63,236	513,820	11.0	None
Oklahoma	320,155	1,337,000	19.3	None
Tennessee	441,045	1,743,744	20.2	2
West Virginia	228,242	992,877	18.7	None
Total	2,992,346	11,693,615	20.3	3

Near-Prohibition States.

States in which 50 per cent or more of population is under license.

STATE	Population 1910 Census		Per Cent Urban	Cities of 100,000
	Urban	Rural		
Alabama	370,431	1,767,662	17.3	None
Arkansas	202,681	1,371,768	12.9	None
Colorado	404,840	394,184	50.7	1
Florida	219,080	533,539	29.1	None
Idaho	69,898	255,696	21.5	None
Indiana	1,143,835	1,557,041	42.4	1
Iowa	680,054	1,544,717	30.6	None
Kentucky	555,442	1,734,463	24.3	1
Louisiana	496,516	1,159,872	30.0	1
Minnesota	850,294	1,225,414	41.0	2
Nebraska	310,852	881,362	26.1	1
New Hampshire	255,099	175,473	59.2	None
South Carolina	224,832	1,290,568	14.8	None
South Dakota	76,673	507,215	13.1	None
Texas	938,104	2,958,438	24.1	None
Vermont	168,943	187,013	47.5	None
Virginia	476,529	1,585,083	23.1	1
Total	7,444,103	19,129,508	28.0	9

Partially License States.

States in which 25 per cent but less than 50 per cent of population is under no-license.

STATE	Population 1910 Census		Per Cent Urban	Cities of 100,000
	Urban	Rural		
California	1,469,739	907,810	61.8	3
Delaware	97,085	105,237	48.0	None
Illinois	3,476,929	2,161,662	61.7	1
Maryland	658,192	637,154	50.8	1
Massachusetts	3,125,367	241,049	92.8	5
Michigan	1,327,044	1,483,129	47.2	2
Missouri	1,398,817	1,894,518	42.5	2
Ohio	2,665,143	2,101,978	55.9	5
Oregon	307,060	365,705	45.6	1
Utah	172,934	200,417	46.3	None
Washington	605,530	536,460	53.0	1
Wisconsin	1,004,320	1,329,540	43.0	1
Wyoming	43,221	102,744	29.6	None
Total	16,351,381	12,067,403	57.5	22

License States.

States in which less than 25 per cent of population is under no-license.

STATE	Population 1910 Census		Per Cent Urban	Cities of 100,000
	Urban	Rural		
Arizona	63,260	141,094	31.0	None
Connecticut	999,839	114,917	89.7	2
District of Columbia	331,069	.....	100.0	1
Montana	133,420	242,633	35.5	None
Nevada	13,367	68,508	16.3	None
New Jersey	1,907,210	629,957	75.2	3
New Mexico	46,571	280,730	14.2	None
New York	7,185,494	1,928,120	78.8	*5
Pennsylvania	4,630,669	3,034,442	60.4	3
Rhode Island	524,654	17,956	96.7	1
Total	15,835,553	6,458,357	71.0	15

*Greater New York is counted as only one city.

Recapitulation.

STATE	Population 1910 Census		Per Cent Urban	Cities of 100,000
	Urban	Rural		
Prohibition states	2,992,346	11,693,615	20.3	3
50% under no-license	7,444,103	19,129,508	28.0	9
25% under no-license	16,351,381	12,067,403	57.5	22
Less than 25% under no-license	15,835,553	6,458,357	71.0	15

NATIVE WHITE POPULATION OF NATIVE PARENTAGE IN THE SEVERAL STATES IN RELATION TO LICENSE AND PROHIBITION.

The following tables show the proportion of native white population in the several States in relation to the proportion of the population living under Prohibition:

The Prohibition States.

STATE	Population 1910	Native white population of native parentage	Per cent
Georgia	2,609,121	1,391,058	53.3
Kansas	1,690,949	1,207,057	71.4
Maine	742,371	494,907	66.6
Mississippi	1,797,114	757,233	42.2
North Carolina	2,206,287	1,485,718	67.3
North Dakota	577,056	162,461	26.4
Oklahoma	1,657,155	1,310,403	78.8
Tennessee	2,184,789	1,654,606	75.6
West Virginia	1,221,119	1,042,107	85.3
Total	14,685,961	9,505,550	65.0

The Near-Prohibition States.

States in each of which more than 50 per cent of the population is under Prohibition.

STATE	Population 1910	Native white population of native parentage	Per cent
Alabama	2,138,093	1,177,459	55.0
Arkansas	1,574,449	1,077,509	68.4
Colorado	799,024	475,136	59.4
Florida	752,619	373,967	50.0
Idaho	325,594	203,599	62.5
Indiana	2,700,876	2,130,088	78.8
Iowa	2,224,771	1,303,526	58.5
Kentucky	2,289,905	1,863,194	81.3
Louisiana	1,656,388	776,587	49.0
Minnesota	2,075,708	575,081	27.7
Nebraska	1,192,214	642,075	54.0
New Hampshire	430,572	230,231	53.5
South Carolina	1,515,400	661,970	43.7
South Dakota	583,888	245,652	42.1
Texas	3,896,542	2,602,950	69.0
Vermont	355,956	229,382	64.4
Virginia	2,061,612	1,325,238	65.1
Total	26,573,611	15,893,644	59.8

The Partially License States.

States in each of which more than 25 per cent but less than 50 per cent of the population is under Prohibition.

STATE	Population 1910	Native white population of native parentage	Per cent
California	2,377,549	1,106,533	46.5
Delaware	202,322	127,809	63.1
Illinois	5,638,591	2,600,555	46.1
Maryland	1,295,346	766,627	59.1
Massachusetts	3,366,416	1,103,429	32.7
Michigan	2,810,173	1,224,841	43.6
Missouri	3,293,335	2,387,835	72.5
Ohio	4,767,121	3,033,259	63.6
Oregon	672,765	416,851	62.0
Utah	373,351	171,663	46.0
Washington	1,141,990	585,386	51.2
Wisconsin	2,333,860	763,225	32.7
Wyoming	145,965	80,696	55.3
Total	28,418,784	14,368,709	50.6

The License States.

States in each of which less than 25 per cent of the population is under Prohibition.

STATE	Population 1910	Native white population of native parentage	Per cent
Arizona	204,354	82,468	40.3
Connecticut	1,114,756	395,649	35.5
District of Columbia	331,069	166,711	50.3
Montana	376,053	162,127	43.1
Nevada	81,875	35,326	43.1
New Jersey	2,537,167	1,009,909	39.8
New Mexico	327,301	255,609	78.1
New York	9,113,614	3,230,325	35.4
Pennsylvania	7,665,111	4,222,727	55.8
Rhode Island	542,610	159,821	29.4
Total	22,293,910	9,720,672	43.6

North and South Dakota.—Both States were admitted to the Union at the same time—a little more than twenty years ago.

When the States were admitted, South Dakota had a population of 348,600, while North Dakota had 190,983.

Both States adopted prohibition in their constitution, but South Dakota went back to high license after two years.

From 1890 to 1900 North Dakota increased in population at the rate of 67.1 per cent as compared to 15.2 per cent for South Dakota, or more than four times as fast.

From 1900 to 1910 North Dakota's increase in population was 80.8 per cent as against South Dakota's 45.4 per cent increase.

Increase in Prohibition Cities.—The United States Census Report for 1910 shows remarkable growth in population in many of the no-license cities in the United States. The following is a partial list of Prohibition cities with the per cent of gain in population between 1900 and 1910:

Oklahoma, Okla.	539.7	Wichita, Kan.	71.5
Muskogee, Okla.	494.2	Meriden, Miss.	65.7
Morgantown, W. Va.	383.9	Kansas City, Kan.	60.1
Durham, N. C.	173.1	Greensboro, N. C.	58.3
Rome, Ga.	171.1	Fargo, N. D.	40.5
Coffeyville, Kan.	156.1	Sanford, Me.	48.9
Independence, Kan.	116.0	Urbana, Ill.	43.9
Charlotte, N. C.	88.0	Brockton, Mass.	42.0
Macon, Ga.	74.7	Vicksburg, Miss.	40.3
Atlanta, Ga.	72.3	Brookline, Mass.	39.4

PERCENTAGE OF FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION IN THE SEVERAL STATES.

Prohibition States.

Georgia 6	Mississippi 5	Oklahoma 3.9
Kansas 8.6	North Carolina. .2	Tennessee 9
Maine 13.4	North Dakota..35.4	West Virginia.. 2.3
		Average 4.2

Near-Prohibition States.

States in which 50 per cent or more of the population is under no-license.

Alabama 8	Iowa 13.7	S. Carolina.... .4
Arkansas 1.1	Kentucky 2.3	S. Dakota 22.0
Colorado 16.9	Louisiana 3.8	Texas 5.9
Florida 4.5	Minnesota 28.9	Vermont 13.0
Idaho 15.2	Nebraska 16.6	Virginia 1.0
Indiana 5.6	N. Hampshire..21.4	Average 8.4

Partially License States.

States in which 25 per cent but less than 50 per cent of population is under no-license.

California 24.7	Michigan 22.4	Washington ...21.5
Delaware 7.5	Missouri 7.0	Wisconsin 24.9
Illinois 20.1	Ohio 11.0	Wyoming 18.8
Maryland 7.9	Oregon 15.9	Average 18.4
Massachusetts..30.2	Utah 19.4	

License States.

States in which less than 25 per cent of population is under no-license.

Arizona 19.7		New York 26.1
Connecticut ...26.2	Nevada 23.8	Pennsylvania ..15.6
D. Columbia ... 7.2	New Jersey....22.9	Rhode Island...31.4
Montana 27.6	New Mexico ... 7.0	Average 21.6

These averages are very significant, jumping as they do from 4.2 per cent in the Prohibition States to 21.6 per cent in the extreme license States. The average in the large cities is still greater.

TABLE SHOWING 72 PER CENT FASTER GROWTH IN POPULATION IN MASSACHUSETTS NO-LICENSE CITIES—30-YEAR PERIOD.

License Cities	Yr. 1880	Yr. 1910
Boston	362,839	670,585
Chicopee	11,286	25,401
Fall River	48,961	119,295
Gloucester	19,329	24,398
Haverhill	18,472	44,515
Holyoke	21,915	57,730
Lawrence	39,151	106,294
Lowell	59,475	96,652
Lynn	38,274	89,336
Marlboro	10,127	14,579
New Bedford	26,845	96,652
Newburyport	13,538	14,549
North Adams	10,191	22,019
Northampton	12,172	19,431
Pittsfield	13,364	31,121
Springfield	33,340	88,926
Taunton	21,213	34,259
Woburn	10,931	15,308
Worcester	58,291	145,986
	829,714	1,717,036

No-License Cities	Yr. 1880	Yr. 1910
Beverly	8,456	18,650
Brockton	13,608	56,878
Cambridge	52,669	104,839
Everett	4,159	24,336
Malden	12,017	44,404
Medford	7,573	24,336
Melrose	4,560	15,715
Newton	16,995	39,806
Quincy	10,570	32,642
Somerville	24,933	77,236
Waltham	11,712	27,834
	167,252	466,676

Increase in no-license cities, 179 per cent.
Increase in license cities, 107 per cent.

No-license cities—72 per cent faster growth in population.

Arkansas.—The following conclusions from the census report for 1910 by Attorney General Norwood of Arkansas are very significant:

The census report shows that Little Rock and Argenta, situated in the center of the State, with more railroad facilities than any other city of the State, and otherwise favorably situated to make them good commercial centers, had, during the last ten years, increased in population only 49 per cent, while Batesville, a "dry" town, increased 99 per cent. Camden until last year had saloons for years, and it increased in population only 40 per cent, while El Dorado, a "dry" town, increased 93 per cent. Helena, situated upon the great Mississippi river, with plenty of water for shipping purposes and plenty of whisky for drinking purposes, increased 58 per cent, while Hope, with nothing but water, increased 121 per cent. Hot Springs, the greatest health resort in the world, with saloons, increased 46 per cent, while Jonesboro, a "dry" town, increased 58 per cent. Newport, which until recently had been the whisky metropolis of Northeastern Arkansas, for years the capitol of Jackson county, one of the most fertile in the State, with all its advantages increased 24 per cent, while its neighbor, Marianna, without saloons, increased 181 per cent. Pine Bluff, where whisky has been sold since the Pullens caused it to be laid out in 1832, splendidly located, surrounded by fertile territory, increased 41 per cent, while Paragould, a "dry" town, increased 57 per cent.

Kansas.—Kansas has gained in population both in the last ten years and in the last twenty years, more than Iowa. Kansas has gained in population more than Nebraska or Colorado. In short, this Prohibition State, surrounded by non-Prohibition States, has gained more in population than any of the States that surround her. Kansas does better than Missouri, gaining 15 per cent against Missouri's 6 per cent.

The total population of the entire state, according to the

figures of the Census Bureau, is 1,690,949. Ten years ago the total was 1,470,498. The growth in the ten years, therefore, has been 220.451.

From 1890 to 1900 Kansas gained 43,399, or 3 per cent in population, the total in 1890 being 1,427,096.

The Federal census of Kansas City, Kansas, for 1900 shows a population of 57,659. The Federal census for 1910 shows a population of 82,331.

Iowa.—A comparison of eighteen dry counties and eighteen wet counties of Iowa on the census proposition makes an interesting showing. In ten years the eighteen dry counties had a decrease in population of 23,854, or an average of 1,325 for each county. The decrease in population in the eighteen wet counties for the ten years was 38,855, or an average of 1,936 for each county. According to these statistics, the decrease in population was 610 more in wet than in dry counties.

AREA OF INDIAN RESERVATIONS IN THE SEVERAL STATES AND INDIAN POPULATION THEREON, EXCLUSIVE OF ALASKA, ALL UNDER PROHIBITION BY FEDERAL DECREE.

STATE	Area of Indian Reservation Square Miles	Indian Population on Reservation
Arizona	30,402.72	40,754
California	569.91	17,517
Colorado	755.77	860
Florida	36.78	446
Idaho	752.37	3,823
Iowa	5.07	364
Kansas	2.13	1,317
Michigan	1.44	7,519
Minnesota	910.42	11,116
Montana	8,681.09	11,242
Nebraska	8.03	3,832
Nevada	1,072.97	5,262
New Mexico	2,916.94	21.374
New York	137.00	5,426
North Carolina	98.77	2,078
North Dakota	1,806.23	8,389
Oklahoma	4,106.77	117,444
Oregon	1,894.85	6,401
South Dakota	2,562.41	20,333
Texas		20,333
Utah	279.99	1,309
Washington	3,606.34	11,833
Wisconsin	475.48	9,816
Wyoming	148.92	1,697
Miscellaneous		8,362
Total	61,232.40	319,216*

*Does not include Indian population of States in which the Indian office has no representative (1910 census, 8,132).

THE NEXT AND FINAL STEP.

The policy of the Anti-Saloon League since its inception has been to go just as fast and just as far as public sentiment would justify. It confines its efforts to law enforcement and sentiment building where that is the only policy public sentiment will sustain. It is for local Prohibition where that policy meets the requirements of the most advanced public demand. It always has favored the adoption of state and national Prohibition just as quickly as an enlightened public conscience warrants. We believe the time is fully ripe for the launching of a campaign for national Prohibition—not by any party or parties, but by the people. This does not mean that we are to relax our efforts one iota for law enforcement, local Prohibition and Prohibition by states, but it is a recognition of the fact that the task begun more than a hundred years ago should speedily be completed.

THE CHARACTER OF THE TRAFFIC.

Every defense the liquor traffic has erected has been battered down except the defenseless appeal to greed and appetite. It no longer has advocates; it must depend for its existence upon partisans. It is united with the white slave traffic. The offspring of this unholy union are robbery, bribery, cruelty, debauchery and murder. The martyred Senator Carmack but uttered an accepted truth when he said, "The liquor traffic would rather die than obey law." It is an enemy to everything that is good in private and public life. It is the friend of everything that is bad. In the name of decent civil government and for the sake of humankind the manufacture and sale of this despoiler of the race should be abolished.

THE PERIL WE FACE.

The vices of the cities have been the undoing of past empires and civilizations. It has been at the point where the urban population outnumbers the rural people that wrecked Republics have gone down. There the vices have centered and eaten out the heart of the patriotism of the people, making them the easy victims of every enemy. The peril of this Republic likewise is now clearly seen to be in her cities. There is no greater menace to democratic institutions than the great segregation of an element which gathers its ideas of patriotism and citizenship from the low grogshop and which has proved its enmity to organized civil government. Already some of our cities are well-nigh submerged with this unpatriotic element, which is manipulated by the still baser element engaged in the un-American drink traffic and by the kind of politician the saloon creates. The saloon stands for the worst in political life. All who stand for the best must be aggressively against it. If our Republic is to be saved the liquor traffic must be destroyed.

WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED.

More than half the counties of the Republic, multitudes of the incorporated villages and cities, and nine entire States containing upwards of forty-six millions of people—50 per cent of the population—embracing above two-thirds of the entire territorial area of the country, have outlawed the saloon. The traffic has been driven from the army and navy, from immigrant stations and from the

National Capitol; but the greatest triumph of the temperance forces of the nation was the passage of the Webb-Kenyon bill over President Taft's veto, not only for the service it will render the cause of law enforcement, but for the demonstrated fact that Congress is responsive to the organized, expressed will of the people on this as on other important moral issues.

NATIONAL PROHIBITION—HOW SECURED.

National Prohibition can be secured through the adoption of a constitutional amendment by Congress and ratification of the same by the necessary three-fourths—thirty-six—States. A State once having ratified the amendment cannot rescind its action, but a State failing in its effort to ratify may do so at any future time.

THE OPPORTUNE TIME.

The time for a nation-wide movement to outlaw the drink traffic is auspicious. Organization is now established and in operation in all parts of the country. The forces that definitely oppose the traffic are in accord as at no time in the past. The moral, scientific and commercial aspects of the problem are being more intelligently put before the public than hitherto. The narrow, acrimonious and emotional appeal is giving way to a rational, determined conviction that the traffic being the source of so much evil and economic waste and the enemy of so much good has no rightful place in our modern civilization.

Abraham Lincoln reluctantly consented to the levying of an Internal Revenue tax as a war measure only when assured by members of his cabinet and leaders in Congress that it would be repealed at the close of the war. When the war was ended and the broken fortunes of the Republic were manifest, the liquor traffic, with that serpent-like wisdom for which it is noted, was the first to urge the continuation of this tax, knowing the force of the bribe upon the public conscience. From that time to the present the chief cry against national Prohibition has been that the government must have the revenue. The adoption of the income tax amendment to the federal constitution furnishes an answer to the revenue problem.

We appeal to every church, to all organized philanthropies and to every individual, of every race and color, who loves his country and his kind, to join in this crusade for a saloonless nation. We depend for success upon the same Leader who commanded Moses to "speak to the children of Israel that they go forward."

P. A. Baker

General Superintendent Anti-Saloon League of America.

Economic Aspects of Prohibition and License

MANUFACTURES IN THEIR RELATION TO PROHIBITION AND LICENSE.

The Prohibition States.

STATE	Average Number Wage Earners 1909	Per cent Increase in 10 Years	Value of Products 1909	Per cent Increase in 10 Years
Georgia	104,588	25.5	202,863,000	114.6
Kansas	44,215	63.0	325,104,000	111.1
Maine	79,955	14.4	176,029,000	55.8
Mississippi	50,384	88.0	80,555,000	138.9
North Carolina	121,472	68.0	216,656,000	154.1
North Dakota	2,789	105.4	19,137,000	205.7
Oklahoma	13,143	452.0	53,682,000	560.0
Tennessee	73,840	60.7	180,217,000	94.3
West Virginia	63,893	93.1	161,949,000	141.7
Total	554,280	53.0	1,416,192,000	116.3

The Near-Prohibition States.

States in each of which more than 50 per cent of the population is under Prohibition.

STATE	Average Number Wage Earners 1909	Per cent Increase in 10 Years	Value of Products 1909	Per cent Increase in 10 Years
Alabama	72,148	36.9	145,962,000	102.4
Arkansas	44,982	42.7	74,916,000	87.8
Colorado	28,067	43.9	130,044,000	46.0
Florida	57,473	62.0	72,890,000	113.2
Idaho	8,220	429.6	22,400,000	646.4
Indiana	186,984	34.5	579,075,000	71.8
Iowa	61,635	38.8	259,238,000	95.1
Kentucky	65,400	26.4	223,754,000	76.9
Louisiana	76,165	86.3	223,949,000	101.0
Minnesota	84,767	31.3	409,420,000	83.0
Nebraska	24,336	30.4	199,019,000	52.7
New Hampshire	78,658	16.3	164,581,000	53.0
South Carolina	73,046	55.3	113,236,000	112.3
South Dakota	3,602	62.0	17,870,000	87.5
Texas	70,230	81.9	272,896,000	193.8
Vermont	33,788	19.9	68,310,000	32.6
Virginia	105,676	59.6	219,794,000	102.3
Total	1,075,177	43.3	3,197,354,000	85.6

The Partially License States.

States in each of which more than 25 per cent but less than 50 per cent of the population is under Prohibition.

STATE	Average Number Wage Earners 1909	Per cent Increase in 10 Years	Value of Products 1909	Per cent Increase in 10 Years
California	115,296	49.3	529,761,000	105.8
Delaware	21,238	3.3	52,840,000	27.9
Illinois	465,764	39.9	1,919,277,000	71.2
Maryland	107,921	14.6	315,669,000	49.6
Massachusetts	584,559	33.4	1,490,529,000	64.2
Michigan	231,499	48.6	685,109,000	114.3
Missouri	152,993	42.0	574,111,000	81.5
Ohio	446,934	45.1	1,437,936,000	92.1
Oregon	28,750	98.8	93,005,000	154.2
Utah	11,785	117.7	61,989,000	244.7
Washington	69,120	119.3	220,746,000	211.7
Wisconsin	182,583	32.8	590,306,000	80.7
Wyoming	2,867	39.2	6,249,000	91.2
Total	2,421,309	40.3	7,977,527,000	82.2

The License States.

States in each of which less than 25 per cent of the population is under Prohibition.

STATE	Average Number Wage Earners 1909	Per cent Increase in 10 Years	Value of Products 1909	Per cent Increase in 10 Years
Arizona	6,441	106.0	50,257,000	145.9
Connecticut	210,792	32.0	490,272,000	55.6
Dist. of Columbia	7,707	25.2	25,289,000	54.0
Montana	11,655	18.3	73,272,000	38.9
Nevada	2,257	347.8	11,887,000	842.7
New Jersey	326,223	52.5	1,145,529,000	107.1
New Mexico	4,143	66.4	7,898,000	94.5
New York	1,003,981	38.1	3,369,490,000	80.0
Pennsylvania	877,543	32.2	2,626,742,000	59.2
Rhode Island	113,538	28.7	280,344,000	69.3
Total	2,564,280	36.7	8,080,980,000	73.7

The above tables go to show that the States which are taking advanced ground on the question of prohibiting and repressing the liquor traffic are as a rule the progressive States from the standpoint of business activity, especially as regards manufactures. The figures given in these tables are for the year 1909, and show the increase in the average number of wage-earners and the value of products for the ten years ended with 1909, in the States now under Prohibition, the near Prohibition States, the partially license States and the license States.

These tables show that the increase in the number of wage-earners as well as the increase in the value of products is in proportion to the population under Prohibition.

LABOR'S SHARE IN MANUFACTURE OF LIQUORS AS COMPARED WITH OTHER INDUSTRIES.

INDUSTRY	Per cent of all Expenses other than for Materials			Per cent total Expenses used for Materials
All Industries in the United States	Wages	Salaries	Miscel.	
Total of all for United States	54.4	14.9	30.7	65.8
All other industries except those listed below	55.5	17.0	27.5	62.1
Cars, shop construct'n repairs by steam Rys.	88.0	8.5	3.5	49.2
Marble and stone work	73.9	11.1	15.0	39.4
Cotton goods including cotton small wares.	72.5	8.0	19.5	66.9
Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills	70.1	11.1	18.8	73.9
Woolen, worsted and felt goods, wool hats.	68.9	9.6	21.5	72.9
Steam Ry. cars not including Ry. Co. operat'ns	69.1	12.9	18.0	66.7
Hosiery and knit goods	68.3	11.7	20.0	62.7
Copper, smelting and refining	67.8	12.5	18.7	94.4
Boots and shoes, cut stock and findings	67.7	12.8	19.5	69.6
Carriages and wagons and materials	65.7	13.8	20.5	58.9
Lead, smelting and refining	65.4	17.3	17.3	94.8
Brass and bronze products	63.1	1.5	21.9	72.6
Lumber and lumber products	65.3	9.8	24.9	51.0
Copper, tin and sheet iron products	61.7	16.0	22.3	63.7
Furniture and refrigerators	62.9	14.9	22.2	51.0
Petroleum, refining	60.0	15.8	24.2	89.6
Automobiles including bodies and parts	61.6	12.0	26.4	62.5
Foundry and machine shop products	59.8	17.4	22.8	50.1
Women's clothing	59.1	15.4	25.5	61.1
Iron and steel blast furnaces	58.6	15.5	25.9	88.4
Bread and other baker products	55.9	16.4	27.7	69.9
Paper and wood pulp	56.7	13.2	30.1	69.7
Leather, tanned, curried and finished	55.8	12.2	32.0	81.2
Silk and silk goods	55.6	10.7	33.7	60.8
Leather goods	54.5	20.3	25.2	64.6
Electrical machinery apparatus and supplies	53.0	22.0	25.0	53.8
Agricultural implements	49.7	17.6	32.7	51.1
Men's clothing including shirts	49.1	12.3	38.6	57.9
Canning and preserving	48.2	19.6	32.2	72.0
Butter, cheese and condensed milk	47.7	15.5	36.8	91.0
Chemicals	47.2	20.4	32.4	68.2
Slaughtering and meat packing	44.8	17.2	38.0	91.3
Printing and publishing	40.9	25.0	34.1	32.6
Confectionery	40.8	23.6	35.6	67.9
Flour mill and grist mill products	39.0	20.8	40.2	92.8
Sugar and molasses not including beet sugar	37.8	12.2	50.0	92.6
Tobacco manufacturies	36.9	8.9	54.2	48.4
Oil, cotton seed and cake	35.0	25.1	39.9	87.7
Illuminating and heating gas	34.2	20.2	45.6	46.2
Paint and varnish	25.5	32.1	42.4	71.1
MALT LIQUORS	20.2	11.2	68.6	32.2
Patent medicines and compounds and druggists' preparations	15.5	26.4	58.1	44.1
DISTILLED LIQUORS	1.9	1.2	96.9	18.4

The above table shows that the smallest proportionate share of running expenses is paid to labor in the manufacture of malt

liquors, distilled liquors and patent medicines (much of which should come under the head of intoxicating liquors) of any industry in the United States. The average portion of all expenses other than for materials which goes to wages in all the industries of the United States is 54.4 per cent; that of all other industries except those listed separately in this table, 55.5 per cent; that of the highest separate industry listed here, 88 per cent; while the proportionate amount which goes to wages in the manufacture of malt liquors is only 20.2 per cent, that which goes to wages in the manufacture of patent medicines, 15.5 per cent and that portion which goes to wages in the manufacture of distilled liquors less than 2 per cent.

It is interesting, in this connection, also, to note that in the column showing the per cent of total expenses used for materials the two industries showing the smallest per cent of expenses used for raw materials are malt liquors 32.2 per cent and distilled liquors 18.4 per cent.

The column which shows the portion of all expenses other than for materials charged up as miscellaneous expenses is also of interest in this connection. The two industries showing the largest portion of all expenses charged as "miscellaneous" are malt liquors, 68.6 per cent and distilled liquors, 96.9 per cent.

It is a decided innovation in bookkeeping for any business institution to charge up as much as 68.6 per cent or 96.9 per cent of all running expenses aside from materials to "miscellaneous" expenses. It is not strange, therefore, that the public should wonder about just what items could be thus classified as "miscellaneous" expenses on the ledger accounts of the manufacturers of malt liquors, patent medicine liquors and distilled liquors.

HOW LABOR PAYS THE BILL.

Statistics prepared by John F. Cunneen, noted labor leader, show the following significant comparison of wages and the per capita consumption of liquor in the United States, England, Germany and France:

Wages and Liquor Consumption.

	U. S.	*Eng.	†Ger.	France
Bricklayers	$23.77-$30.42	$9.12-$9.85	$6.55-$7.60	$5.25-$7.02
Carpenters	16.73- 21.90	8.50- 9.57	6.55- 7.60	5.84- 7.36
Painters	15.82- 20.68	7.66- 9.12	5.84- 7.22	5.21- 6.43
Smiths	16.47- 20.76	7.79- 8.76	6.93- 8.03	6.12- 7.73
Compositors	16.73- 19.77	6.81- 8.03	6.02- 6.31	5.56- 7.02
Laborers	9.12- 10.65	4.38- 5.25	4.38- 5.35	3.79- 4.66
Consumption pure alcohol per capita.	2.77	‡3.42	4.19	9.69

* Includes Wales, but excludes London. † Excludes Berlin. ‡ United Kingdom.

The weekly wages here listed were compiled from reports of an inquiry by the British Board of Trade in 1911. The figures of the consumption of pure alcohol for the United Kingdom, Ger-

many and France, were taken from the Brewers' Almanac for 1910. The amount for the United States was not given. The Daily News Almanac for 1912 gives the following figures for consumption of liquors in the United States for 1910: Gallons per capita, wines .65, malt liquors 19.79, distilled spirits 1.43. Allowing 50 per cent pure alcohol for distilled spirits, 15 per cent for wine and 6 per cent for malt liquor, it gives a per capita consumption of pure alcohol of 2.77 gallons in the United States.

As the consumption of alcohol increases, workingmen's wages decrease.

More Liquor, More Women Employed.

	Number of women employed to each 100 men	Consumption of pure alcohol in gallons per capita
United States	18	2.77
Great Britain	24	3.42
Germany	30	4.19
France	34	9.69

The figures of number of women employed for Great Britain, Germany and France are taken from London Globe, of London, England, republished in Union Labor Advocate, of Chicago, September 23, 1911. The figures of women employed in United States are taken from the bureau of the census reports.

As the consumption of alcohol increases the number of women employed compared with men increases.

Samuel Gompers in his book, "Labor in Europe and America," tells "of a city in Europe where they employ two thousand women hod-carriers, who work barefooted and get only thirty to forty cents a day." This city is noted for its enormous manufacture and consumption of alcoholic liquors.

Capital Invested in Liquor.—According to the federal census reports for 1910, the entire capital invested in the manufacture of intoxicating liquors is as follows:

Malt liquors	$671,158,000
Distilled liquors	72,450,000
Vinous liquors	27,908,000
Total	$771,516,000

This is less than 4 per cent of the total capital invested in all manufactures in the United States. If the manufacture of liquors of all kinds were to be prohibited in a single year, the effect on the manufacturing institutions of the country generally and on wage earners would be practically imperceptible. The other industries of the country, employing almost 6,615,046 wage earners, would have to absorb only 6,430 people who are now engaged in the manufacture of distilled liquors and only 54,579 who are engaged in the manufacture of fermented liquors.

TABLE SHOWING 20 PER CENT FASTER GROWTH IN MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS IN MASSACHUSETTS NO-LICENSE CITIES—24-YEAR PERIOD.

License Cities	Yr. 1885	Yr. 1909
Boston	$144,376,202	$237,457,472
Chicopee ..	3,586,213	19,219,166
Fall River..	17,821,221	64,145,726
Gloucester .	5,976,580	7,753,463
Haverhill ..	16,320,707	35,376,617
Holyoke ...	15,587,093	40,097,224
Lawrence ..	18,257,822	79,992,668
Lowell	29,324,606	60,270,961
Lynn	31,100,906	71,503,140
Marlboro ..	6,417,617	10,382,277
N. Bedford.	11,334,770	53,237,834
Newburyp't .	4,644,966	6,931,049
N. Adams..	6,469,479	10,314,847
Northampt'n	3,720,028	6,998,992
Pittsfield ...	4,488,271	15,215,202
Springfield .	12,528,823	31,772,815
Taunton ...	7,325,008	15,379,821
Woburn ...	7,105,897	5,408,081
Worcester ..	28,699,524	77,147,884
	$375,085,733	$848,605,239

No-License Cities	Yr. 1885	Yr. 1909
Beverly	$ 4,415,069	$ 8,652,547
Brockton	13,370,828	45,972,288
Cambridge ..	15,502,373	44,227,395
Everett	1,496,795	8,746,923
Malden	4,239,020	8,205,852
Medford	1,333,206	2,045,289
Melrose	523,529	2,824,669
Newton	2,389,018	6,278,714
Quincy	3,098,649	10,505,403
Somerville ..	23,791,932	38,686,527
Waltham	4,491,614	7,814,178
	$74,652,033	$183,959,785

Increase—24 Years.

No-license cities, 146 per cent.
License cities, 126 per cent.

Milwaukee Labor Ledger.—The official review of Milwaukee's progress issued January 1, 1913, brings out some interesting facts.

Of the 4,181 establishments representing the various industries of the city, the beer and malt tonics have nine, and malt nine, making eighteen in all as compared with 4,163 other interests, or one to 232.

The producers of beer and malt employ 5,100 workmen on an investment of $53,450,000, or one workman for every $10,480 of capital.

The boot and shoe industries employ 3,925 workmen on an investment of $4,200,000, or one workman for every $1,078, by this showing if the same amount of capital used to produce beer and malt should be used to manufacture boots and shoes it would give employment to ten times as many laborers

Practically the same ratio holds good in men and boys' clothing.

In the bread and bakery industries, five times as many workmen could be employed by the same investment as in beer and malt.

If the $49,250,000 invested in producing beer and malt tonics should be absorbed in other industries, it would give employment to five times as many workmen as are now given employment.

Washington Co., Pa.—The superintendent of one of the largest collieries in Washington county some time ago scouted

the idea of Coroner Heffran that there was any relation between liquor and accidents. He later admitted, after investigation, that 72 per cent of their accidents occurred on Mondays and Tuesdays, while the other four working days produce only 28 per cent of the accidents. Friday proved to be the best day of all the week.

Missouri.—The following table shows the value of the total manufactured articles in the state of Missouri:

	Value of goods manufactured	Per cent of goods manufactured
Malt, rectified, vine and blend liquors	$ 40,135,944	7 1-3
All other manufactured articles	549,889,800	92 2-3
Total	$590,025,744	100

St. Louis.—The following figures, while bad enough, show very plainly that the business of St. Louis is not founded on booze, neither is the manufacture of beer the source of the city's principal income:

	Value of goods manufct'd.	Value of material used	Capital invested	Wages and salaries pd.	Persons Employed	Per ct. manf'd. goods
Malt, vine and rectified liquor	$ 30,281,099	$ 9,228,890	$ 25,958,590	$ 5,396,533	6,473	8 3-4
All other manuf'ced articles	$310,554,094	179,289,464	190,340,800	64,397,170	108,123	91 1-4
Total..	$340,835,193	$188,518,345	$216,399,290	$69,793,703	114,606	100

GENERAL STATISTICS UNDER LICENSE AND PROHIBITION

New York.—There are thirteen thousand saloons in New York City. In the borough of Manhattan and the Bronx there are 4,676 saloons and 758 hotels with liquor licenses; in Brooklyn, 2,638 saloons and 435 hotels; in Queens, 1,014 saloons and 470 hotels; and in Richmond; 284 saloons and 204 hotels; making a total for the greater city of 10,489. There are at least 2,500 blind tigers, possibly twice that number, making 13,000 drinking places in all. Over these counters there passed last year eight million barrels of beer, or an average of two barrels a head for every man, woman and child in the city. In return for this, one hundred and twenty million dollars went into the liquor dealers' treasury. Eighty million dollars' worth of distilled liquors went over the counters, making the enormous liquor traffic bill of the city two hundred million dollars, or an average of $555,555 a day, or about $50 per capita per year, and at what a shocking sacrifice of lives! The traffic in New York City alone sent 4,000 persons—twice the number of those that perished on the Titanic—to a drunkard's grave during 1911, as it does every year, besides having disabled in body, mind and soul so many thousands more.

INDEBTEDNESS.—The debt of the city of New York exceeds the total public debt of the United States by about $20,000,000

The actual indebtedness of New York City the first of the year amounted to the colossal sum of $1,037,811,718. While the city has been piling up this big indebtedness she has had an enormous yearly income in the revenue from her more than 9,000 licensed saloons. This great sum of money apparently came easy, but it resulted in extravagant expenditures, while the revenue itself is more than swallowed up each year by the expenses necessary to care for the products of the saloon.

DRINK BILL.—New York spends $365,000,000 a year—$1,000,000 a day—for drink.

It equals nearly four times the annual gold production—$100,000,000.

It is six times the annual silver production—$60,000,000.

It is more than half the total assets of all the building and loan associations in the country—$600,000,000.

The city's drink money would pay twice over the salaries of all the public school teachers in the country.

There is one saloon for every thirty families.

What New York drinks in a week:

30,000,000 quarts of domestic draught beer; 784,000 quarts of domestic draught ale; 997,500 quarts of bottled ale and beer; 498,000 quarts of "bar" whisky; 224,280 quarts of "case goods;" 75,000 quarts of gin; 6,200 quarts of rum; 187,000 quarts of imported beer; 76,000 quarts of brandy; 500 quarts of absinthe; 70,000 quarts of cordials; 40,500 quarts of champagne; 60,000 quarts of other wines.

Buffalo.—According to the census of 1910, the population of Buffalo is 423,715.

The city is protected by the moral restraint of about 240 churches and about 400 active ministers.

The actual church membership is approximately 25,000 persons. The communicants of all the churches, including the Catholic, number about 200,000 persons.

Besides this religious protection, a small standing army of about 780 men is employed as a police force at an annual expense of nearly $890,000.

The liquor traffic numbers about 1,600 licensed places, at a total cost for annual licensure of $1,205,730. The city receives in return $602,865, of which 3 per cent goes to the police department for pension and 3 per cent is appropriated for pensions for the fire department. The balance is held in the city treasury for general disbursements, and the single annual expense of $235,000 needed for the care of the poor due to drink mainly and distributed by the department of the overseer of the poor.

Chicago.—According to official reports, there was received from saloon licenses, taxes on breweries and distilleries, barroom permits and special taxes on liquor of every character, a total

in 1910 of $6,941,053.82; in 1912 this increased to $7,283,195.16. It is interesting to note what becomes of this large amount of money paid by the liquor traffic of Chicago into the city treasury. A few items of the city treasury records of expenditures may help to answer the question:

	1910	1913
Police Department	$5,771,165.48	$6,698,898.64
Municipal Court	740,339.14	866,786.69
House of Correction	306,324.77	309,200.00
Prosecuting Attorney	52,238.32	54,169.40
Health Department	560,533.04	1,098,211.20
Total	$7,430,600.75	$9,027,265.93

In other words, the vast sum of money paid the city of Chicago by the liquor traffic for the privilege of debauching citizenship does not begin to cover the actual annual expenses of the city, which are made necessary largely through the existence of the liquor traffic.

The above items are only a few of the many for which the Chicago saloons are chargeable in the main. It will be noted that the expenses of the police department increased almost one million dollars from 1910 to 1913.

The United Charities has made a partial compilation of the cost of maintaining institutions for relief, care and improvement of dependents, defectives and delinquents which it has summarized as follows:

By the state	$1,094,779.23
By the county	2,294,937.29
By the city	846,971.18
By private agencies (not complete)	6,569,070.99
Total	$10,805,758.69

There would have to be deducted from this the pay patients in hospitals, but that is vastly more than overbalanced by the expenditures of individuals, families, churches, etc.

The above figures do not include the large sums of money used by the State, the county and the city in caring for criminals. Also no record is made of the loss by accidents due to drink, nor of the great loss due to decreased efficiency from the same cause.

Authorities place alcohol as the cause of from 35 to 50 per cent of the cases of dependents and delinquents, and from 75 to 95 per cent of the crime.

What Annual Chicago Liquor Bill Would Do.—Chicago has 7,152 saloons. In the Chicago local option campaign the representative for the liquor side, Nathan A. Cole, gave figures showing that the saloons of Chicago did a business of $150,000,000 a year. Mr. Collard, an ex-saloonkeeper working for the dry side, gave figures showing that the necessary income to provide for license, rent, help, liquors and profits to keep the 7,152

saloons in operation was not less than $140,000,000, or a little less than $20,000 for each saloon. The above estimate was made to Arthur Burrage Farwell, of the Chicago Law and Order League, who agrees with Mr. Collard's figures. An article in the Chicago Tribune, June 7, 1911, gave the consumption of beer in Chicago in the month of May alone at $23,372,000. We accept Mr. Collard's estimate as conservative.

This $140,000,000, expended in legitimate channels, would pay for:

Duplicate of the present small park system	$10,000,000
Pay for up-keep of parks	6,000,000
Pay for up-keep of duplicate system	6,000,000
Pay for police department expense	6,712,000
Fire department	3,636,000
Health department	731,000
Duplicate appropriation for health department	731,000
Solve better housing and slum problem	5,000,000
Buy the following supplies:	
1,000,000 pairs of shoes at $3	3,000,000
1,000,000 hats at $3	3,000,000
1,000,000 boys' overcoats at $10	10,000,000
1,000,000 boys' suits at $10	10,000,000
1,000,000 dresses for girls at $10	10,000,000
100,000 sets of furniture at $50	5,000,000
1,000,000 yards of flannel at 50c	500,000
5,000,000 yards of cotton goods at 10c	500,000
50,000 pianos at $200	10,000,000
100,000 rugs at $30	3,000,000
250,000 tons of coal at $8	2,000,000
100,000 stoves at $20	2,000,000
5,000,000 quarts milk at 8c	400,000
5,000,000 dollars' worth of groceries	5,000,000
1,000,000 barrels of flour at $5.90	5,900,000
There would be enough left to build a row of ten thousand dollar homes forty miles long, each home on a 50-foot lot, 96 to the mile	30,720,000

Chicago receives in turn for this staggering waste $7,000,000 in license money, which does not pay for the hospitals, jails, penitentiaries, asylums, criminal courts, waste and graft which the saloon causes.

Massachusetts.—Here is a comparison for twenty-five years—a quarter of a century—and based on official figures, of all license and all no-license cities in Massachusetts:

The no-license cities with the same average tax rate and 8 per cent smaller debt were able to spend 25 per cent more for streets and 41 per cent more for education, because they were forced to spend 22 per cent less for police, 48 per cent less for poverty, and because they grew 66 per cent more in taxable property, 79 per cent more in industry and 90 per cent more in population.

The long and thorough trial of the policies of license and no-

license in Massachusetts proves absolutely, according to official statistics, that even from merely an economic point of view, no-license pays.

Wisconsin.—The report of the State Industrial Commission covering conditions in license and Prohibition territory in the state of Wisconsin during the license year 1911-1912 presents some remarkable statistics.

The reports received from the city, village and town clerks show on June 30, 1912, there were in force 8,922 saloon licenses, of which number 5,429 were granted by cities, 1,117 by villages and 2,376 by towns.

The commission also collected data regarding the convictions for crimes directly traceable to the use of liquor or to violations of the liquor laws.

Fairly complete reports from the municipal judges, police justices and justices of the peace, says the report, indicate that approximately 44 per cent of all convictions for crimes in 1911 were convictions for drunkenness accompanied by disorderly conduct.

From the internal revenue offices of the eastern and western districts of Wisconsin the commission obtained the names of approximately 13,000 persons to whom licenses were granted by the federal government in connection with the liquor traffic in Wisconsin.

Of these 13,000 federal licenses, 12,037 were granted to retailers. Hence there were over 3,000 more federal licenses to retailers than saloon licenses granted by local governments.

Accounting in part for this difference are the 756 pharmacists' permits granted throughout the state, and the twenty pharmacists selling liquor upon physicians' prescriptions in dry territory without permits. The other retailers licensed by the United States who do not hold saloon licenses from local governments are clubs and illicit dealers.

The total saloon license fees collected by local governments during the fiscal year 1911-1912 amounted to something more than $2,150,000. The average fee charged was, therefore, a little more than $240. Four cities, six villages and one town have license fees above $500.

Of the 124 cities of the state, only twelve were dry at the time of the inquiry made by the commission. Of the villages, ten were dry by vote, and two have had no application for a license in 1911-1912. The wet towns numbered 513, the towns dry by vote 234, and the towns which have never had an application for a license, 436.

Birmingham, Ala.—During the first seven months of 1909, the investment of foreign capital in Birmingham increased about $1,750,000 over the same period of the previous year, and $2,225,000 for the corresponding period of 1907, when the saloons were in operation.

During the same period of 1909, three banks with a total capitalization of $300,000 opened for business. The bank clearings showed an increase over the corresponding period of 1908 of almost $6,000,000.

The postoffice receipts showed an increase of 19½ per cent. The building operations amounted to $1,609,098 as against $1,251,-181 for the corresponding period of 1908.

The official records showed a decrease in crime of 20 per cent over the preceding year, and an increase of property valuation of $10,000,000.

Augusta, Ga.—The following shows something of the economic development of Augusta, Georgia, under Prohibition. The bank clearings of Augusta for six years, beginning with 1907, were as follows:

1907	$ 94,358,811.29	1908	$ 83,838,140.86
1909	108,538,294.88	1910	117,975,165.84
1911	127,209,962.45	1912	113,583,916.31

Building permits issued for the six years were as follows:

1907	$371,076	1908	$302,313
1909	379,146	1910	439,216
1911	518,415	1912	1,064,722

Property valuations for six years were as follows:

1907	$22,800,438	1908	$25,002,082
1909	25,115,436	1910	26,229,505
1911	27,965,184	1912	32,000,000

Tax receipts for six years:

1907	$287,219	1908	$311,054
1909	317,176	1910	324,411
1911	332,736	1912	406,004

February 6, 1912, saw the smallest chain gang Richmond county has had in twelve or fifteen years. In fact, so small was it that it was hardly able to do the required work. January 5, 1912, saw the recorder's court without criminals for trial for the first time in the history of the court.

Kansas.—The following statistics for the State of Kansas, which has been under Prohibition for thirty-two years, are of interest: Bank deposits, over $200,000,000. Bank deposits, per family, average $600. Bank deposits, per capita, average $118. Bank deposits increase in twenty-one years 450 per cent. Live stock, value of, $255,000,000. Live stock, per family, $750. Live stock increase since 1907 nearly 300 per cent. Mortgage credits in 1907, $13,148,592 owned by Kansans. Mortgage credits in 1913, $67,000,000 owned by Kansans. Mortgage credits were held by easterners on Kansas twenty years ago, since which Kansas became a creditor State instead of debtor. Amount in Kansas State treasury, $1,250,000. School fund permanent: (No liquor license fees) $10,000,000. Bonded debt—None, except $370,000 held by Kansas school fund. Crops produced, 1912, $325,000,000. Wheat harvested, 1912, $63,000,000. Wheat harvested, 1913, 70,000,000 bushels.

Corn and wheat last twenty years, $2,517,902,640, besides alfalfa, milo, maize, kaffir and other valuable crops. Wealth, total taxable, $2,810,961,092. Wealth, average per family, $8,500. Loaned in New York, panic 1907, $50,000,000. Illiterates, 2 per cent, or less, of population. Illiterates, 2-3 per cent lower than all Massachusetts, including cultured Boston. Feeble-minded—None in fifty-four counties. Insane—None in eighty-seven counties. Paupers—1-30 of 1 per cent of population, or one for every 3,000 well-to-do persons; less than 600 in whole state. Poorhouses—Empty in thirty-eight counties. Inebriates—None in ninety-six counties; scarce in nine counties. Jails—All in fifty-three counties empty. Prisoners—Sixty-five counties none in State Prison. Criminal jury trials—None in many counties in last ten years. Grand juries—Almost unknown; seldom necessary. Death rate—7-10 of 1 per cent, or seven deaths per 1,000 population. Death rate—Nearly 300 per cent lower than Missouri or any liquor State.

Reports of the Kansas State Bank Commissioner make the following showing:

Total assets in State banks in 1899	$ 35,000,000
Total assets in State banks in 1909	120,000,000
A growth of over 245 per cent, or	85,000,000
Deposits in the Fall of 1899	26,000,000
Deposits in the Fall of 1909	97,000,000
A growth of 273 per cent, or	71,000,000

On March 16, 1911, at the close of business hours, according to the last statement of the bank commissioner, there were $194,-012,807.57 on deposit in the banks of Kansas. This means that the per capita increase of bank deposits in Kansas during the past ten years has been from $60 to $114.37; the increase of wealth within the past ten years has been at the rate of $120,-000,000 per year.

Kansas Vs. Missouri.—Missouri has more natural advantages than Kansas, such as mineral deposits, forests and richer soil, more rainfall and a nearer market. It is a much older State than Kansas. Its population is nearly double that of Kansas, Missouri having 3,300,000 population and Kansas having 1,690,000 population. Missouri has three cities much larger than any in Kansas. In Kansas there is hardly a town of 1,500 population but has its electric lights, water and sewer system, while in Missouri numbers of towns of four and five thousand population have no paved streets, electric lights or water system. In Missouri the assessed valuation is $1,650,000,000. In Kansas the assessed valuation is $2,750,000,000. In Missouri the assessed valuation is $300 per capita. In Kansas the assessed valuation is $1,750 per capita. In the panic of 1907, when Eastern banks appealed to those in the West for money to ease up the situation, Missouri, with all its large banks in its large cities, refused to send one penny to the East, while the Kansas bankers got together $50,000,000 and sent it to help the Eastern banks in their emergency.

In Missouri there is $20 per capita deposited in the banks. In Kansas there is over $100 per capita deposited in the banks.

In Missouri one farmer in one hundred owns an auto. In Kansas one farmer in five owns an auto.

In Missouri common labor gets $8 per week, and in Kansas common labor gets $14 per week.

Why these differences?

In Missouri there are over 4,000 saloons into which the people of the state pay $80,000,000 a year. In Kansas there are no saloons. Missourians expend on the average $24 a year for liquors. Kansans spend on the average only $1.48 per year for liquor. Therefore, Missouri has been wasting her resources in the saloons while Kansas has been depositing her money in banks.

Maine.—The total value of mills and manufacturing in Maine in 1899 was $20,208,236; in 1909 the value was $27,030,723, an increase in ten years of 33 per cent. In the last ten years the value of farms and farm buildings in Maine has increased 64 per cent; the value of land alone 74 per cent, and the value of buildings alone 54 per cent. The percentage of homes in Maine owned by occupants is 67, while in Massachusetts it is only 45, in Connecticut 47, Rhode Island, 37, New York 44 and Pennsylvania 40.

Wisconsin, with her 145 breweries and her splendid location as a gateway to the great, growing Northwest, with a rapidly developing city of 300,000 to help out her statistics, did not make a much better showing than the State of Maine. The property valuation in Maine for 1850 was $100,157,573; the valuation for 1900 was $336,699,649, while the valuation for 1910 was $451,780,119.

The increase from 1850 to 1910 was 351 per cent; and the increase from 1900 to 1910 was $115,090,470, or more than $11,000,000 a year. The following is the valuation by dates: 1850, $100,157,573; 1890, $309,096,641; 1900 $336,699,649; 1910, $451,780,119.

The farming industry is one of the least productive of the industries of Maine, while in Masachusetts the returns are much greater. In 1900 Massachusetts had 38,000 farms with an average return of $1,121. Maine had 59,000 farms with an average return of only $626. But 2 per cent of the male population of Massachusetts is engaged in farming, while Maine had ten per cent, or five times as many. In both States wealth was accumulated more rapidly in manufacturing than in farming. In 1900 Massachusetts had eight times as much money invested in manufactories as Maine, eight times the production and eight times as many people employed.

From 1850 to 1900 the increase in wealth in Massachusetts was from $557 to $1,253 per capita, or two and four-fifths times. Massachusetts added $10 per capita to her indebtedness and Maine decreased her indebtedness just that much. The wealth of the State of Maine for that period stood 60 per cent in advance of that of Massachusetts.

From 1880 to 1900 the average sum paid wage earners in all industries in Massachusetts increased $87 per capita, while in Maine the increase per capita was $124.

In Massachusetts in 1900, 53.8 per cent of the farmers owned their own farms unencumbered, and in Maine 69.2 per cent owned theirs. In the same year in New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania 22.3 per cent of the people owned unencumbered homes.

Savings in Maine.—The State of Maine has fifty-two savings banks. She has on deposit in those banks $88,557,027.66. (Reports for Fall of 1910.)

Maine has forty trust companies. She has savings on deposit in her trust companies of $19,969,056.46.

Maine has thirty-five building and loan associations. She has savings on deposit in those associations of $3,560,589.88.

Maine has seventy-seven national banks. She has savings on deposit in these banks of $14,719,635.42.

In other words, the total savings accounts in all the banks in Maine amount to $126,806,309.42—or a per capita sum of $181.15 for every one of the 700,000 inhabitants.

The total assets of the savings banks, trust companies and building and loan associations in 1900 was $58,862,650; in 1910 the assets of these same institutions amounted to $148,892,962, showing an increase of $90,030,312 in ten years.

In 1890 the population of Knox county was 30,406, and it is said the last census does not show an increase, and yet during the past twenty years, with business conditions unsatisfactory, and with the population of the county at a standstill, the deposits in the savings department of several banking institutions in the county increased more than $3,000,000. Statistics show that more than one-half of the entire population of Knox county, men, women, and children, are depositors in these savings institutions.

North Dakota.—During the past ten years, so census reports show, the total value of all farm lands in North Dakota has increased 321 per cent.

During the same time the total value of all farm land and farm buildings combined has risen not less than 314 per cent, or from a bagatelle of $198,780,000 worth in 1900, to something over $822,000,000 in 1910.

The total value of all farming implements and machinery has increased 212 per cent during the same ten years.

The population of the State has increased under prohibition from 182,719 to 600,000. Without revenue from the saloons there was spent during 1911 in the public school three million dollars; the value of school property is more than six million dollars, and the schools have a land endowment worth now over fifty million dollars. The value of all property in this young State exceeds one billion dollars; the average real and personal wealth per capita is $2,020, the annual per capita production is $284, which, added

to the per capita real and personal wealth, makes a total of $2,304.

Tale of Two Cities.—The following comparative statistics for the cities of Fargo, North Dakota, and Moorhead, Minnesota, which are only a mile apart, is most significant. Fargo has been under Prohibition for ten years, and Moorhead has had saloons:

ONE TOWN HAD	THE OTHER HAD
One Mile of Street pavement for each 676 population.	One Mile of Street pavement for each 3,862 population.
Water main for each 270 population.	Water main for each 702 population.
Sewers for each 338 population.	Sewers for each 858 population.
City Debt $19.50 Per Capita	City Debt $44.79 Per Capita.
Ratio City Debt to Assessed Valuation, 7.8 per cent.	Ratio City Debt to Assessed Valuation, 20.8 per cent.
City Tax Rate—15.98 Mills	City Tax Rate—21.83 Mills
No Saloons for 10 Years	46 Licensed Saloons
FARGO, N. D.	MOORHEAD, MINN.

Des Moines, Iowa.—If there is any element of uncertainty in the following table, it comes out of the fact that we have not charged the saloon enough in the last item of the table. The amount of liquor consumed in Des Moines in one year in the eighty-six saloons probably amounts to more than a million and a half dollars.

What the Saloon Costs Its Patrons.

$1,500.00 a year license, eighty-six saloons	$ 129,000.00
Two employees, $750.00 each, in eighty-six saloons	129,000.00
$2,000.00 profit for each saloon, eighty-six in number	172,000.00
$2,400.00 rent for eighty-six saloons	206,400.00
Attorney fees, fixtures, and incidentals, for eighty-six saloons	60,000.0
Liquors sold over the bar in eighty-six saloons, estimated at $40.00 per day	1,032,000.00
Total	$1,728,400.00
Deduct license paid by eighty-six saloons	129,000.00
Balance of cost of saloons after deducting license	$1,599,400.00

Another way of considering: Statistics establish beyond question that from 60 to 80 per cent of the cost of maintaining our criminal courts, jails, asylums for the insane and the paupers is directly traceable to the use of intoxicating liquors. Hon. W. B. Garrett, clerk of the supreme court, made an estimate in which

he ignored the statistics of 60 to 80 per cent cost and figured it on a basis of 50 per cent. According to his figures taken from the records, the actual cost of the taxpayers of the city of Des Moines and Polk county, over and above the amount of license the eighty-six saloons pay, is $120,000 per year. Mr. Garrett's table is as follows:

Fifty per cent of cost of maintenance of police department of city of Des Moines	$ 43,500.00
Eighteen per cent of cost of inebriate hospital for Polk county inmates	29,814.45
One hundred twenty-five patients from Polk county cost	22,855.07
Fifty per cent of cost of criminal expenses in Polk county charged to saloon	50,000.00
Cost of 80 per cent of inmates in penitentiary and reformatory from Polk county charged to saloon	34,015.00
Cost of 80 per cent of inmates in hospitals and industrial schools	68,903.80
Total cost of saloons in instances cited	$249,089.12

If anything these costs are too low.

They do not include the cost of boarding prisoners in the city and county jails.

More than one-half the cost of the police department is undoubtedly caused by the saloons.

They do not take into account the loss of the productive labor of the men sentenced to jails, reformatories and prisons as a result of the saloons.

OSKALOOSA, IOWA.

Cost of boarding prisoners last three quarters 1911 with saloons	$2,265.00	
Cost of boarding prisoners last three-quarters 1912, without saloons	855.00	
Total decrease		$1,410.00
Cost of commitments and discharges last three-quarters of 1911, with saloons	$ 408.00	
Cost of commitments and discharges last three-quarters 1912, without saloons	97.75	
Total decrease		$ 310.24
Cost of criminal and state last three-quarters 1911, with saloons	$ 417.72	
Cost of criminal and state last three-quarters 1912, without saloons	119.15	
Total decrease		$ 298.57
Six months in the city report shows the following:		
Last six months of saloons, April to October, 1911, criminal expenses	$ 664.85	
Last six months without saloons, April to October, 1912, criminal expenses	441.40	
Total decrease		$ 223.45
Jail expenses, April to October, 1911, with saloons	$1,660.50	
Jail expenses, April to October, 1912, without saloons	493.50	
Total decrease		$1,167.00
Commissioner poor expended, April to October, 1911, with saloons	$2,687.23	

Commissioner poor expended, April to October, 1912, without saloons	2,193.57	
Total decrease		$ 493.66
Total decrease in six and nine months' periods city and county		$3,902.92

Ottumwa, Iowa.—First seventeen months without saloons commitments to hospital for insane decreased 25 per cent.

Cost of boarding city prisoners during saloon period, $130 a month.

Cost of boarding city prisoners without saloons reduced to $20 a month.

Under saloon regime city had twenty-four policemen; without saloons city has only six, including desk sergeant and driver of patrol wagon.

Tax levy for 1913 reduced 10 mills and is 6 mills less than during saloon period.

City has had only two homicides in twenty-nine months.

All banks report increased deposits.

Less bootlegging than during saloon period.

Ottumwa had twenty-two saloons, annual drink bill	$880,000.00
License paid the city	19,800.00
Cost of drink per inhabitant	40.00
Revenue per inhabitant	.90

Ohio Cities.—All of the large cities of the State are saloon centers, and all of them are having great difficulty in keeping off the financial rocks, regardless of the tens of thousands of revenue derived from their saloons. Cleveland has the largest number of saloons of any city in the state and cannot pay her running expenses under a tax rate as high as the law will permit. The close of 1913 found that city discussing the necessity of issuing deficiency bonds. Cincinnati, Toledo, Columbus, Dayton and all other saloon centers are hard pressed for money on which to live. The mayors of these cities want the legislature to so change the apportionment of the liquor revenue that the cities will be given that part now going to the state and the counties. There is strong objection to this because those living in saloonless territory are compelled to help bear the burdens of caring for the criminals and unfortunates caused by the saloon.

On the other hand the city of Findlay, with 15,000 population, has been without saloons for more than five years. The city's tax rate is now but 7.6 mills, said to be the lowest rate of any city in the state. Invariably the dry cities and towns are in better financial condition and have lower tax rates than the cities and towns which derive much of their revenue from their saloons. The longer communities are dry the more marked the contrast.

Ohio Floods and Liquor Bill.—A. P. Sandles, secretary of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, estimates that the loss to the farmers of the State by reason of the recent floods will reach $10,000,000. That is a big sum of money, and the announcement

of Mr. Sandles will be discussed all over the State. Ohio is sustaining another tremendous money loss year after year, and on the part of many it is not given a moment's consideration. There are in Ohio 8,500 saloons, and it is estimated that the yearly receipts of each of these saloons is at least $9,000. This means that annually Ohio worse than wastes over the bars of her saloons the enormous sum of $76,500,000, or more than seven times as much as the farmers of Ohio suffered by reason of floods. Add to this sum the tremendous indirect cost of the liquor traffic to the people and you begin to have some idea of the great cost of Ohio's saloons. Such comparisons should cause all men and women who love their state to become active in the elimination of this wasteful evil.

Warren, Ohio.—The last year Warren had saloons, fifty-two permits for new dwellings were issued. The past year the number of such permits was 152. The total number of permits issued the last year Warren had saloons was 110, while for the year ending April 10, 1913, the number was 237. The total amount of money involved in building operations in Warren the last year of saloons was $173,290. The last year without saloons, $416,000.

The banking business boomed with the passing of saloons, and these financial institutions are today stronger than ever. One savings and loan company increased its deposits from $170,000 to $373,000 the last four years the county was wet, but during the four dry years these savings deposits soared from $373,000 to $968,000, a gain of $595,000, while the number of depositors in the four dry years increased from 1,125 to 2,300. The other banks show corresponding gains.

Oklahoma.—At the time of the admission of Oklahoma into the Union the banks of the two territories had a total individual deposit of $55,126,654.60, and on November 16, 1909, just two years from the date of the admission, the banks of Oklahoma had a total individual deposit of $91,392,683.03, an increase of $36,266,028.43.

The bank deposits in State banks at the time of the admission of Oklahoma amounted to $457,590.25, and on November 16, 1909, two years later, the amount was $4,537,080,83. The bank deposits in National Banks November 16, 1909, were more than $8,000,000.

The insurance commissioner paid into the State treasury in 1908 the sum of $170,000; in 1909, $200,000. The records in the Secretary of State's office showed that for twenty-five and one-half months prior to statehood that office collected $30,773.75 and paid out $17,000 for salaries and expenses; net earnings of $13,773,75; for twenty-five and one-half months following statehood, from November 16, 1907, to January 1, 1910, the collections amounted to $131,587.00, and the salaries and expenses amounted to $27,925.00, leaving a net earning of $103,662.00.

North Carolina.—The following tables show something of the economic growth of North Carolina under Prohibition:

The report of A. J. Maxwell, clerk of Corporation Commission, shows:

Bank Deposits, Etc.

1908	375 Banks	$53,894,519 Deposits
1902	156 Banks	26,427,746 Deposits
Increase in last seven local option years	219 Banks	$27,466,773 Deposits
Annual increase under local option	31 Banks	3,923,825 Deposits
1912	461 Banks	$98,082,745 Deposits
1908	375 Banks	53,894,519 Deposits
Increase in first four years of state-wide Prohibition	86 Banks	$44,188,126 Deposits
Annual increase under Prohibition	21 Banks	11,047,031 Deposits

The report of B. R. Lacy, State Treasurer, shows:

Property Valuation.

Valuation of all property, real and personal, 1908	$576,115,170
Valuation of all property, real and personal, 1902	346,878,923
Increase in property valuation in last seven years under local option	$229,236,247
Annual increase under local option	32,748,035
Valuation of all property, real and personal, 1911	$740,713,962
Valuation of all property, real and personal, 1908	576,115,170
Increase in property valuation in first three years under state-wide Prohibition	$164,598,792
Annual increase under Prohibition	54,866,264

Tax Receipts.

Tax receipts for last six years under local option	$ 13,980,423
Average annual tax receipts last six years under local option	2,330,070
Tax receipts for first four years under state-wide Prohibition	$ 12,416,984
Average annual tax receipts first four years under state-wide Prohibition	3,104,246

New Jersey.—According to official statistics of 1907, the last compilation, there were at that time 7,861 licensed liquor establishments in that State. It is conservatively estimated from the figures given in the Revenue Commissioner's report that the average retail liquor dealer takes in over the bar $7,118.30 per year. The following, therefore, shows the amount of expenses over receipts in the liquor ledger of New Jersey:

Amount thrown away over the bars of the State in one year (7,861 times $7,118.30)		$55,956,956.30
Total cost of dependency and crime to State for one year (1907)	$7,232,710.36	
Sixty-five per cent of total cost of dependency and crime due to liquor traffic. (See the State Dependency and Crimes Report)		4,701,261.73
Cost of the traffic to the people of the State each year		$60,658,218.03
Total receipts from all licenses		2,709,410.14
Balance cost of the liquor traffic to the people of New Jersey, one year		$57,948,807.89

The counties of New Jersey show a similar condition, as follows:

Burlington County—Amount spent over 111 bars each year. (111 times $7,118.30)		$ 790,131.30
Total cost of dependency and crime to Burlington county for one year	$61,237.01	
Sixty-five per cent of total cost of dependency and crime due to liquor traffic		39,804.06
Cost of the traffic to the people of Burlington county each year.		$ 829,935.36
Total receipts from all licenses		33,590.00
Balance cost of the liquor traffic to the people of Burlington county each year		$ 796,345.36
Hudson County—Amount spent over 2,305 bars each year		$16,407,681.00
Three-quarters net local cost of crimes and dependency	$1,370,960	
Three-quarters proportion of net State cost of crimes and dependency	210,679	
		$17,989.320.00
Receipts.		
Total proceeds from sale of licenses		868.790.00
Total cash loss		$17,120,530.00
Hunterdon County—Amount spent over 244 bars		$ 1,736,865.20
Sixty-five per cent cost of dependency and crime due to the liquor traffic		26,751.66
Approximate direct and indirect cost of the traffic to the people of Hunterdon county each year		$ 1,710,113.56
Total receipts from all licenses		8,650.00
Balance—Net cost of the liquor traffic to the people of Hunterdon county each year		$ 1,701,463.56
Monmouth County—Amount spent over 227 bars		$ 1,615,854.10
Monmouth county for one year		196,577.72
Sixty-five per cent of total cost of dependency and crime due to liquor traffic		127,775.52
Cost of the traffic to the people of Monmouth county each year.		$ 1,743,629.62
Total receipts from all licenses		51,225.00
Balance cost of the liquor traffic to the people of Monmouth county each year		$ 1,692,404.62
Morris County—Amount spent over 144 bars		$ 1,025,035.20
Total cost of dependency and crime for one year	$87,746.36	
Sixty-five per cent of total cost of dependency and crime due to liquor traffic		57,035.14
Cost of the traffic to the people of Morris county each year		$ 1,082,070.34
Total receipts from all licenses		29,075.00
Balance cost of the liquor traffic to the people of Morris county each year		$ 1,052,995.34
Sussex County—Amount spent over sixty-five bars		462,689.00
Sixty-five per cent cost of dependency and crime due to the liquor traffic		14,780.00
Approximate direct and indirect cost of the traffic to the people of Sussex county each year		$ 477,469.00
Total receipts from all licenses		9,060.00
Balance—Net cost of the liquor traffic to the people of Sussex county each year		$ 468,409.00
Union County—Amount spent over 362 bars		$ 2,576,824.60
Total cost of dependency and crime to Union county for one year	$286,391.63	

Sixty-five per cent of total cost of dependency and crime due to liquor traffic	186,154.56
Cost of the traffic to the people of Union county each year	$ 2,762,979.16
Total receipts from all licenses	125,520.00
Balance cost of the liquor traffic to the people of Union county each year	$ 2,637,459.16
Warren County—Amount spent over eighty bars	$ 569,464.00
Sixty-five per cent cost of dependency and crime due to the liquor traffic	23,107.00
Approximate direct and indirect cost of the traffic to the people of Warren county each year	$ 592,571.00
Total receipts from all licenses	21,480.00
Balance—Net cost of the liquor traffic to the people of Warren county each year	$ 571,171.00

Virginia.—From the report of the Virginia Board of Charities and Corrections, page 141, it is seen that for the year 1912 there were 11,253 paupers cared for in the county and city homes and by outdoor relief, at a cost of $347,536.12. Forty-seven per cent of pauperism is due to the saloon, hence the cost of saloon-made paupers was $163,341.07.

Insane persons and epileptics to the number of 5,650 cost $583,974. Hence, thirty-five per cent of insanity and epilepsy due to the saloon cost Virginia $204,390.90.

Twenty-one thousand three hundred seventy-six persons were cared for in penal institutions at a cost of $679,095.72. Deduct from this $10,000 made by the State Farm and $130,000 from lease of convicts, and the net cost is $539,095.72. Therefore, 85 per cent of crime due the saloon cost the State $458,231.35.

Recapitulation.

47 per cent Pauperism cost	$163,341.07
35 per cent Insanity, etc., cost	204,390.90
85 per cent crime cost	458,231.35
Total cost chargeable to liquor traffic	$825,963.32
Revenue received from liquor traffic, including dispensaries, etc., pp. 56, 75 and 193 Auditor's Report	538,815.03
Loss on account of liquor traffic	$287,148.29

A significant statement at the foot of page 147 of the Virginia State Auditor's Report is: "The large amount of criminal charges charged up to Wythe county ($11,672.72—figures ours—Ed.) is due to the fact that the trial of the cases of the commonwealth against the Allens took place in that county. The usual criminal expenses in the county are between $1,300 and $1,400 per year." It should be remembered that this famous case had its inception in drunkenness and that liquor played some part in the life and conduct of some of those involved in the lawlessness in Carroll county.

The lowest criminal charge for any county is for Powhatan, dry, of $94.30; next Bland, dry, $176. The highest, Carroll, dry, $15,546.78, where some of the expense was also due to the Allen

trials as handled in that county; next, Norfolk, wet, $11,146.61. Norfolk and Henrico counties show appreciable decrease in crime in comparison with the years when saloons abounded, but the counties near saloon towns and cities show a larger proportion of crime, as a rule, than counties more remote from license. The lowest criminal charge for any city is Radford, dry, $400. The largest criminal expense, Norfolk, $40,360.47, with Richmond next, $38,889.18. The wet cities almost without exception show larger criminal expenses than the dry ones.

If the $538,815.03 of revenue from liquor were distributed amongst the 2,060,612 people in Virginia it would be but a small fraction over twenty-six cents for each man, woman, boy and girl in the State, and in a recent statement by the auditor he says that if Prohibition should prevail the tax rate would need to be increased only three-fourths of one mill on each $1 of assessed real and personal property—or seven and one-half cents on the $100, or 75 cents on $1,000, etc. He further says that if proper returns of property for taxation were made by citizens the rate of increase would be hardly more than four cents on each $100 of property.

TABLE SHOWING 88 PER CENT FASTER VALUATION GROWTH IN MASSACHUSETTS NO-LICENSE CITIES—30-YEAR PERIOD.

License Cities	Yr. 1880	Yr. 1910	No-License Cities	Yr. 1880	Yr. 1910
Boston ...	$639,462,495	$1,428,344,814	Beverly	$ 8,408,300	$ 38,330,245
Chicopee .	4,980,707	14,249,150	Brockton ...	6,252,413	46,307,353
Fall River.	39,171,264	94,829,978	Cambridge .	48,968,900	111,581,235
Gloucester.	8,101,150	24,162,132	Everett	4,221,400	29,117,850
Haverhill .	9,861,955	34,396,384	Malden	10,747,905	40,072,236
Holyoke ..	10,675,937	51,843,656	Medford ...	7,346,615	25,231,300
Lawrence .	24,187,140	70,836,993	Melrose	3,650,384	16,897,625
Lowell ...	41,102,017	81,581,268	Newton	25,200,100	75,264,355
Lynn	23,383,735	77,866,819	Quincy	7,528,096	34,300,615
Marlboro .	3,562,563	10,349,021	Somerville .	20,458,100	67,284,064
N. Bedford	26,275,919	95,573,234	Waltham ...	8,827,150	26,779,630
N'wburyp't	7,466,677	13,114,416		$151,609,363	$511,166,508
N. Adams.	4,146,690	16,577,034			
N'thampt'n	7,131,900	15,457,027			
Pittsfield ..	7,414,405	32,307,791			
Springfield.	31,148,675	128,053,034	Increase in no-license cities, 237 1-7 per cent.		
Taunton ..	14,212,330	23,362,751			
Woburn ..	8,239,859	11,561,370	Increase in License Cities, 149 1-4 per cent.		
Worcester.	41,005,112	147,302,240			
	$951,530,530	$2,371,769,112			

No-license cities show 88 per cent faster growth in valuation.

NOTE.—The cities of Chelsea, Lynn, Newburyport and Woburn have been reckoned with the license cities in the long-term comparisons, because during the greater part of the time considered they were under license. Fitchburg and Salem have not been taken into account because they were so unsettled on the license question during the long periods involved.

The statistics also show the following:

Average Earnings $74.09 Less in License Cities.

One Hundred Fifty Per Cent More Child Labor in License Cities.

Higher Tax Rate Average in License Places.

Illinois Farmers' Share.—Why the farmer should have the right to vote on the liquor question when it has to do with the county towns and cities is shown by the following table:

COUNTY	Assessed Valuation		Percentage of County Tax Paid by Farmer	Out of Every $1,000 Tax Caused by Saloons the Farmer Pays
	Farm Lands	Town and City Lots		
Pulaski	1,069,845	530,058	67	$670
Putnam	1,986,651	240,488	89	890
Randolph	3,198,498	1,129,040	74	740
Richland	2,408,034	657,400	79	790
Rock Island	4,397,803	7,945,246	34	340
Saline	2,439,943	826,988	75	750
Sangamon	15,211,116	12,517,810	55	550
Schuyler	3,472,479	408,327	89	890
Scott	2,886,734	441,918	87	870
Shelby	7,956,316	1,259,040	86	860
Stark	3,964,214	625,061	86	860
St. Clair	10,772,510	11,402,954	49	490
Stephenson	7,186,729	3,249,693	69	690
Tazewell	9,250,660	2,625,063	78	780
Union	1,944,872	523,027	79	790
Vermillion	16,295,265	7,178,283	69	690
Wabash	2,129,150	896,873	70	700
Warren	8,145,505	1,667,540	83	830
Washington	2,814,919	340,271	89	890
Wayne	4,473,922	375,122	92	920
White	3,249,698	632,839	84	840
Whiteside	8,097,837	3,101,562	72	720
Will	12,835,444	7,359,545	62	620
Williamson	4,309,477	2,109,711	67	670
Winnebago	7,545,100	11,152,611	40	400
Woodford	8,615,751	1,002,399	90	900

Coatesville, Pa.—Since the saloons were banished from Coatesville, accidents in one of the big rolling mills which employs 2,000 men have decreased 54 per cent. Out of seventy-six business men interviewed, only two report a decrease of business. One merchant is enthusiastic over his increase of $7,000 in business for May, June and July over the same months of the preceding year. One baker reports an average weekly increase in business of $150. One butcher reports a monthly increase of $500. There has been a decrease in application for aid of 75 per cent. There was an increase of $237,000 in bank deposits over the same period of the preceding year, the greater portion of this sum representing the savings of working people.

Newcastle, Pa.—This city of 40,000 people is experiencing its third year of the dry policy, and its people are greatly delighted with conditions. In 1912, sixty-five business men formed a company with a capital of $75,000 and bought the leading hotel of the city. They refitted and refurnished it at large expense. Their object was to maintain a first-class hotel with accommodations at moderate rates for the traveling public. The investment has proven to be a most profitable one and pays not only a dividend of 10 per cent, but furnishes an additional sum to add to the surplus funds.

Distillery Stocks. — The Distilleries Security Corporation shrunk from .34 in October, 1912, to .10½ in June, 1913. American Malt (Common) dropped during the same time from .16¼ to .7⅜. American Malt (Preferred) dropped from .66½ to 45⅞. The total amount of shrinkage in these stocks in cold dollars and cents is as follows:

325,000 shares Distilleries Security stock.....	$7,637,500
60,000 shares American Malt (common)....	520,200
90,00 shares American Malt (preferred)...	1,855,800
Total shrinkage during this time.....	$10,013,500

BREWERY OWNERSHIP OF SALOONS

Minnesota.—In 1913 the legislature of Minnesota appointed a special committee to investigate the relation between the brewers and the saloons of that license State. The committee made a searching investigation, and the substance of its report was published in the Minneapolis News of March 18, as follows:

Breweries control seven-eighths of the saloons of the Twin Cities, promote houses of ill-fame and blind pigs and corrupt politics.

Out of 814 saloons in Minneapolis and St. Paul, 712 are either owned or controlled by brewing companies.

Four hundred and eighteen buildings occupied by saloons are owned by brewing companies, and in many other cases the brewers own the fixtures or hold mortgages on buildings or sites.

In Minneapolis three brewing companies own 270 saloon buildings.

There are sixteen brewing companies in business in the two cities.

Agents for brewing companies appear with applicants for liquor licenses and practically control the granting of such licenses.

From 60 to 75 per cent of license fees in St. Paul are paid by breweries, and over 40 per cent in Minneapolis.

As many as twenty-five licenses are held by one brewing company.

Many license fees are paid by breweries who are paid back by saloonkeepers in installments of $20 weekly.

Many contracts between saloons and breweries require the selling of but one kind of beer.

Brewing companies buy property for blind pig purposes and for houses of ill-fame, placing agents in charge of same.

Blind pigs are encouraged by breweries, who deposit as high as $1,000 to pay possible fines.

As high as forty cases of beer have been found in blind pigs in residence districts of Minneapolis.

Federal licenses in blind pigs are sometimes paid for by breweries.

Blind pigs have been found over saloons in business districts.

Blind pigs have been raided three or four times and each time the same person found in charge.

In prosecutions of blind pig cases agents of breweries are usually present with the defendant.

A brewing company officer signed fifteen to twenty bail bonds for persons caught in a disorderly house.

Agents and officers of brewing companies seek to influence and control elections of aldermen, and successfully dictate affairs of cities with reference to liquor traffic.

Toledo, Ohio.—According to the records of the auditor's office in Lucas county there are 669 saloons in the county, of which 626 are located in the city of Toledo. To show how completely these saloons are dominated by the brewers, on the last day of payment of the semi-annual tax, the Toledo Brewery Merger sent in a check for $69,000; the Buckeye Brewing Company, $54,000; Schlitz, $9,000; and another local concern $10,000. These sums cover a large number of saloons but do not represent all the dives in the city which are controlled by the brewers. The above amounts were simply those that were sent in on the last day for receiving the Dow tax.

FAMILIES OWNING THEIR OWN HOMES IN RELATION TO PROHIBITION AND LICENSE.

The following tables show the total number of homes in each state in 1900, the number of homes owned by the families occupying them and the per cent of homes thus owned.

The latest available census reports from which these statistics are taken are for the year 1900. At that time there were just five States under Prohibition, and practically all the other States were, naturally, either under the head of license states or partially license States, most of the county and municipal local option laws which have done such execution in recent years having been adopted by State legislatures after 1900. For this reason, only the two classes are used in this comparison.

The Prohibition laws in New Hampshire and Vermont were suspended in 1903.

The Prohibition States.

STATE	Total Number Homes	No. Homes Owned by Families	Per Cent Owned
Kansas	311,715	184,150	59.1
Maine	159,136	103,142	64.8
Indian Territory	72,894	24,782	34.0
New Hampshire	94,639	51,017	53.9
North Dakota	62,121	49,696	80.0
Vermont	79,581	48,094	60.4
Total	780,086	460,881	59.1

The License and Partially License States.

STATE	Total Number Homes	No. Homes Owned by Families	Per Cent Owned
Alabama	356,968	122,904	34.4
Arizona	27,613	15,871	57.5
Arkansas	252,536	120,481	47.7
California	324,125	150,094	46.3
Colorado	120,778	56,249	46.6
Connecticut	198,397	77,390	39.0
Delaware	37,848	13,747	36.3
District of Columbia	54,882	13,161	24.0
Florida	109,718	51,400	46.8
Georgia	425,035	130,205	30.6
Idaho	34,992	25,056	71.6
Illinois	1,009,577	454,139	45.0
Indiana	558,882	313,516	56.1
Iowa	469,500	284,230	60.5
Kentucky	424,635	218,842	51.5
Louisiana	268,051	84,108	31.4
Maryland	228,175	91,180	40.0
Massachusetts	593,538	207,579	35.0
Michigan	533,375	332,334	62.3
Minnesota	330,491	209,797	63.5
Mississippi	299,562	103,201	34.5
Missouri	636,539	323,725	50.9
Montana	52,325	29,611	56.6
Nebraska	213,944	121,465	56.8
Nevada	10,255	6,784	66.2
New Mexico	43,046	29,478	68.5
New Jersey	401,594	137,743	34.3
New York	1,589,419	528,152	33.2
North Carolina	355,520	165,726	46.6
Ohio	921,760	484,142	52.5
Oklahoma	83,730	60,086	71.8
Oregon	74,718	51,074	58.7
Pennsylvania	1,281,582	528,214	41.2
Rhode Island	91,678	26,256	28.6
South Carolina	253,126	77,346	30.6
South Dakota	80,433	57,288	71.2
Tennessee	388,309	179,836	46.3
Texas	567,584	264,009	46.5
Utah	54,591	36,990	67.8
Virginia	350,928	171,258	48.8
Washington	107,179	58,403	54.5
West Virginia	181,460	98,987	54.6
Wisconsin	416,161	276,409	66.4
Wyoming	18,153	10,015	55.2
Total	14,832,712	6,798,481	45.8

ONE INCREASING PURPOSE.

There has never been a day or an hour when those who have organized or guided the League have hesitated for a moment as to its ultimate object. It has been the destruction of the traffic; the Prohibition of the traffic in every town, city, county, State of the nation, until every babe born under the flag should have a fair chance to enjoy all that the flag stands for of opportunity, a privilege purchased by all the flag stands for of sacrifice. There has been steadily kept in view the day when every wife and mother should have a square deal, and when every man should have a clear path to the heights of worthy citizenship—a way unobstructed, insofar as legal enactment could secure that condition, by the embarrassment of any avoidable temptation.

It has been clearly seen that the conservation of the results of victory or gain could only be by further victories. It has been said that Prohibition does not prohibit. But Prohibition has been far too effective to suit our enemies, as the record of Kansas, for example, will attest. But we are ready to concede that Prohibition in one county does not quite prohibit while the adjacent county is open to the traffic. What then? Why, we must extend the zone of Prohibition. Prohibition does not altogether prohibit in one State while the State adjacent is open to the traffic. Therefore, we will press on to the winning of that State.

* * * * *

Today the cry is forward. There will still be need for the most fearlessly heroic devotion. There will still be need for the most deliberate counsel. There will be need of keeping clearly in mind the great struggle in which the League is engaged as we take part in shaping or executing the plans of our religious or fraternal or philanthropic or civic organization.

We are interested in the success of every worthy cause, and every worthy cause is vitally related to ours. We must lay more money upon the altar of sacrifice. We must send forth more literature from our presses. We must put more men in the field. The enemy is fighting for its life. Its resistance, its opposition, shall be according to the full measure of its resources. It is possible to lose all the advantage we have gained in all the years through perversity or indifference. It is possible to see the golden gate of opportunity swing shut if there be hesitancy in answering the call of the hour. We need to get closer each to the other, need to get closer to God, need to take counsel of our hopes rather than of our fears, need to look out upon the foe, remembering the wrong wrought and the greater wrong threatened, need to pledge to each other, to humanity, and to God, with courage undaunted, with purpose unconquerable, our zeal undiminished, our service, our sacrifice, until our endeavor issues in consummate victory.–

LUTHER B. WILSON,

President of the Anti-Saloon League of America.

Pauperism and the Liquor Traffic.

PAUPERISM IN ITS RELATION TO PROHIBITION AND LICENSE IN THE SEVERAL STATES ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1910.

The following tables show the number of paupers enumerated in almshouses and the ratio per 100,000 of population according to the Federal census of 1910 in the Prohibition States, the near Prohibition States, the partially license States and the license States:

The Prohibition States.

STATE	Population 1910	Number Paupers	Number per 100,000 Population
Georgia	2,609,121	813	31.2
Kansas	1,690,949	735	43.5
Maine	742,371	945	127.3
Mississippi	1,797,114	437	24.3
North Carolina	2,206,287	1,389	63.0
North Dakota	577,056	81	14.0
Oklahoma	1,657,155	50	3.0
Tennessee	2,184,789	1,569	71.8
West Virginia	1,221,119	808	66.2
Total	14,685,961	6,827	46.5

The Near-Prohibition States.

States in each of which more than 50 per cent of the population is under Prohibition.

STATE	Population 1910	Number Paupers	Number per 100,000 Population
Alabama	2,138,093	742	34.7
Arkansas	1,574,449	534	33.9
Colorado	799,024	510	63.8
Florida	752,619	207	27.5
Idaho	325,594	97	29.8
Indiana	2,700,876	3,114	115.3
Iowa	2,224,771	1,765	79.3
Kentucky	2,289,905	1,523	66.5
Louisiana	1,656,388	187	11.3
Minnesota	2,075,708	687	33.1
Nebraska	1,192,214	551	46.2
New Hampshire	430,572	991	230.2
South Carolina	1,515,400	478	31.5
South Dakota	583,888	145	24.8
Texas	3,896,542	863	22.1
Vermont	355,956	383	107.6
Virginia	2,061,612	1,681	81.5
Total	26,573,611	14,458	54.4

The Partially License States.

States in each of which more than 25 per cent but less than 50 per cent of the population is under Prohibition.

STATE	Population 1910	Number Paupers	Number per 100,000 Population
California	2,377,549	4,646	195.4
Delaware	202,322	366	180.9
Illinois	5,638,591	5,450	96.7
Maryland	1,295,346	1,688	130.3
Massachusetts	3,366,416	6,555	194.7
Michigan	2,810,173	3,001	106.8
Missouri	3,293,335	2,412	73.2
Ohio	4,767,121	8,078	169.5
Oregon	672,765	349	51.9
Utah	373,351	181	48.5
Washington	1,141,990	564	49.4
Wisconsin	2,333,860	1,775	76.1
Wyoming	145,965	19	13.0
Total	28,418,784	35,084	123.5

The License States.

States in each of which less than 25 per cent of the population is under Prohibition.

STATE	Population 1910	Number Paupers	Number per 100,000 Population
Arizona	204,354	269	131.6
Connecticut	1,114,756	2,244	201.3
District of Columbia	331,069	276	83.4
Montana	376,053	415	110.4
Nevada	81,875	159	194.2
New Jersey	2,537,167	2,135	84.1
New Mexico	327,301		
New York	9,113,614	12,176	133.6
Pennsylvania	7,665,111	9,607	125.3
Rhode Island	542,610	769	141.7
Total	22,293,910	28,050	127.7

Investigations in New York.—The Charity Organization Society of New York and the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor maintain what they term a "Joint Application Bureau" through which both societies look after homeless men and women. The offices of the Bureau are at 105 East Twenty-second street and are in charge of Charles K. Blakely as superintendent.

During the two periods, October, 1909, to June, 1910, and from October, 1911, to June, 1912, the social secretary of the bureau took records of 18,606 destitute persons who went through the Municipal Lodging House of New York. The report of the secretary has not been printed in full, but excerpts from it are given in both the

reports of the Charity Organization Society and of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. Superintendent Blakely, of the Joint Application Bureau, furnishes the results of these two inquiries into the causes of destitution. It shows that 60 per cent of the cases of destitution were caused directly by intemperance. The following are the statistics:

STATISTICS COMPILED FROM THE RECORDS OF 18,606 MEN INTERVIEWED AT THE NEW YORK MUNICIPAL LODGING HOUSE.

Age—	
Under thirty years	43 per cent
Between thirty and fifty years	46 per cent
Over fifty years	11 per cent
Nativity—	
New York City	24 per cent
United States, outside city	30 per cent
Ireland	19 per cent
Other foreign countries	27 per cent
Time in New York City—	
One week or less	18 per cent
One week less than two months	19 per cent
Two months not all life	41 per cent
Life	22 per cent
Occupation—	
Skilled	34 per cent
Unskilled	66 per cent
Time On Last Job—	
Two weeks—less	55 per cent
Two weeks or less than two months	21 per cent
Two months or more	24 per cent
Time Out of Work—	
One week or less	20 per cent
One week less than one month	47 per cent
One month or more	33 per cent
Causes of Destitution—	
Intemperance	60 per cent
Sickness and injuries	7 per cent
Laid off, slack work, quit, old age, etc.	33 per cent

Massachusetts.—The official investigation, by the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor, under the direction of the legislature in 1895, showed the relation of the liquor habit to pauperism as follows:

Total number of inmates of almshouses	3,230
Number whose condition was due to personal use of liquor	1,274
Number whose condition was due to use of liquor by parents	156
Number whose condition was due to use of liquor by guardians	99

It will be seen that of the 3,230 cases, 1,529, or 47 per cent, were due directly or indirectly to the liquor habit.

In addition to these facts, which were acknowledged, the investigation also disclosed the following:

Number of persons addicted to the use of alcoholic liquors	2,108
Number having both parents intemperate	1,550

The Associated Charities of Boston during 1910 made a special study of 352 families where the father was at home, able-bodied, but did not adequately support the wife and children. In seeking the apparent causes for failure to support the families, all but two of the sixteen conferences of the city gave intemperance as the chief cause. Of the 352 men reported, 243 were found to be more or less habitual drunkards.

Committee of Fifty Report.

The following table, which is condensed from the figures given in the report of the Committee of Fifty on the "Liquor Problem in its Relation to Pauperism," covers an investigation which had to do with a total of 8,420 inmates of almshouses:

Paupers in Almshouses Due to Liquor.

	Personal Habits		Habits of Others	
	Condition due to personal use of liquors	Cause of condition not reported	Condition due to intemperate habits of others	Cause of condition not reported
Males	2,236	227	327	1,709
Females	529	221	408	892
Totals	2,765	448	735	2,601
Per cent	32.84	5.32	8.73	30.89

Breweries and Church Extension.—The following figures are taken from The American Contractor, a journal devoted to the building trade, and a recognized authority in its line. These figures show the sums spent for extension work during the years quoted based on contracts let by architects in the item of churches and on contracts let and in architect's hands in the item for breweries and distilleries. The figures cover practically the entire country and show the great triumph of the church over the liquor industry within a period of six years. This is the result of organization, co-operation and pushing the fight. It shows that the church prospers as the liquor business goes down the toboggan:

In 1906—Breweries and distilleries	$14,578,000
Churches	5,632,731
In 1912—Breweries and distilleries	2,937,785
Churches	14,870,506
The first four months of 1913— Breweries and distilleries	429,500
The first four months of 1913— Churches	4,389,986

Insanity and the Liquor Problem

INSANITY IN ITS RELATION TO PROHIBITION AND LICENSE IN THE SEVERAL STATES ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1910.

The following tables show the number of insane enumerated in hospitals, and the ratio per 100,000 population according to the Federal census of 1910, in the Prohibition States, the near Prohibition States, the partially license States and the license States:

The Prohibition States.

STATE	Population 1910	Number Insane	Number per 100,000 Population
Georgia	2,609,121	3,132	120.0
Kansas	1,690,949	2,912	172.2
Maine	742,371	1,258	169.5
Mississippi	1,797,114	1,978	110.1
North Carolina	2,206,287	2,522	114.3
North Dakota	577,056	628	108.8
Oklahoma	1,657,155	1,110	67.0
Tennessee	2,184,789	2,205	100.9
West Virginia	1,221,119	1,722	141.0
Total	14,685,961	17,467	118.8

Near-Prohibition States.

States in each of which more than 50 per cent of the population is under Prohibition.

STATE	Population 1910	Number Insane	Number per 100,000 Population
Alabama	2,138,093	2,039	95.4
Arkansas	1,574,449	1,092	69.4
Colorado	799,024	1,199	150.1
Florida	752,619	849	112.8
Idaho	325,594	388	119.2
Indiana	2,700,876	4,529	167.7
Iowa	2,224,771	5,377	241.7
Kentucky	2,289,905	3,538	154.5
Louisiana	1,656,388	2,158	130.3
Minnesota	2,075,708	4,744	228.5
Nebraska	1,192,214	1,991	167.0
New Hampshire	430,572	909	211.1
South Carolina	1,515,400	1,541	101.7
South Dakota	583,888	864	148.0
Texas	3,896,542	4,053	104.0
Vermont	355,956	990	278.1
Virginia	2,061,612	3,636	176.4
Total	26,573,611	39,897	150.1

Partially License States.

States in each of which more than 25 per cent but less than 50 per cent of the population is under Prohibition.

STATE	Population 1910	Number Insane	Number per 100,000 Population
California	2,377,549	6,653	277.7
Delaware	202,322	441	218.0
Illinois	5,638,591	12,838	227.7
Maryland	1,295,346	3,220	248.6
Massachusetts	3,366,416	11,602	344.6
Michigan	2,810,173	6,699	238.4
Missouri	3,293,335	6,170	187.3
Ohio	4,767,121	10,594	222.2
Oregon	672,765	1,565	232.6
Utah	373,351	342	91.6
Washington	1,141,990	1,988	174.1
Wisconsin	2,333,860	6,586	282.2
Wyoming	145,965	162	111.0
Total	29,418,784	68,860	242.3

The License States.

States in each of which less than 25 per cent of the population is under Prohibition.

STATE	Population 1910	Number Insane	Number per 100,000 Population
Arizona	204,354	337	164.9
Connecticut	1,114,756	3,574	320.6
District of Columbia	331,069	2,890	872.9
Montana	376,053	697	185.3
Nevada	81,875	231	282.1
New Jersey	2,537,167	6,044	238.2
New Mexico	327,301	219	66.9
New York	9,113,614	31,279	343.2
Pennsylvania	7,665,111	15,060	196.5
Rhode Island	542,610	1,243	229.1
Total	22,293,910	61,674	276.6

Scientific Investigation Results.—In a study of Inheritance in Epilepsy, by Dr. C. B. Davenport, of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, and David F. Weeks, D. D., of the New Jersey State Village for Epileptics, at Skillman, the results of their investigations are summarized as follows:

Is there evidence that alcoholism is a cause of epilepsy and other defectiveness?

There is no doubt about its association with defectiveness; the doubt is whether alcoholism may not be a symptom—evidence of such a mental weakness as cannot resist the temptation of alcohol.

A criterion may be found in the outcome of such matings as we have tabulated. If alcoholism is merely a symptom like chorea and if it is evidence of a simplex mental condition, then results of matings should show, undisturbed, the expected proportions; but if, on the other hand, alcoholism is a cause of defective offspring, then the proportion of defective offspring should exceed expectation.

We do not pretend to have sufficient data, and data of the right sort, to settle this question; but what we have is sufficient to give some support to one hypothesis or the other.

In the matings of mentally deficient persons with alcoholics, we find a great preponderance of defective offspring—87 per cent, instead of the expected 50 per cent.

The matings of alcoholics with other "tainted" consorts yield twenty-three defectives in seventy-one, or 32 per cent, instead of 25 per cent.

The two fraternities from two alcoholic parents give together 25 per cent epileptic and the same of neurotic offspring.

In the alcoholic-normal matings, where only 25 per cent defectives are to be expected, actually twenty-nine out of eighty, or 36 per cent, are defective.

We see, accordingly, a constant excess beyond expectation of epileptics and feeble-minded offspring from alcoholic parents.

Insofar our results support the view that alcoholism, to a certain extent, is a cause of defect; that 10 or 20 per cent more children in any fraternity are defective than would be were it not for alcohol."

Cleveland, Ohio.—The following statement by Alexander Hadden, probate judge of Cuyahoga county, Ohio, throws light on the relation of liquor drinking to insanity in Cleveland:

During the period beginning November 11, 1912, and ending March 1, 1913, there were filed in the probate court of this county 370 complaints, alleging that the persons complained of were insane.

In 132 of these it was alleged that the cause of the insanity was the intemperate use of alcohol.

One hundred twelve of these 132 were men, and twenty were women.

Thirty-one of the 132 cases were adjudged insane and committed to the Cleveland State Hospital for the Insane.

Seventy-two were not adjudged insane, but were committed to a hospital instituted under a statute of this State, in this county, and known as the Detention Hospital.

Seven were adjudged insane and committed to the city infirmary under a provision of the same statutes, and twenty-two got no farther than the county jail.

I should say in passing that we have a hospital department of the county jail, entirely separate from the jail itself, but in the same building, where persons alleged to be insane and whose condition is not such as to warrant their being committed either to the State Hospital or the Detention Hospital, are sometimes detained.

I desire further to state that of the 132 who were complained against as being insane through intemperance during the period, eighty-one have been discharged up to this date, under a report of the physicians in charge, that they have recovered from whatever mental trouble they have been suffering from.

Pennsylvania Investigation.—By an act of the legislature of 1911, a commission was created to study and report on the subject of "Segregation, Care and Treatment of Feeble-Minded and Epileptic Persons."

After two years of work, this commission on March 5, presented its report to the legislature. It finds more than 5,300 feeble-minded persons being cared for in the institutions of the state at this time. The commission expresses the conviction that this represents only a small percentage of those who can be properly classified as feeble-minded.

In discussing the causes of mental deficiency the commission recommends the establishment of a state institution for the treatment of inebriates. The report says:

The fact that alcoholism and feeble-mindedness are so intimately related

brings this subject within the province of this commission, which from its investigation feels warranted in making the declaration that alcoholism, next to heredity, is the most prominent contributory cause in producing mental defect, degeneration and disease.

Crime and the Liquor Problem

SENTENCED PRISONERS IN STATE PENAL INSTITUTIONS, ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS REPORT FOR 1910, IN RELATION TO LICENSE AND PROHIBITION.

Prohibition States.

STATE	Population 1910	Number State Prisoners	Number per 100,000 Population
Georgia	2,609,121	6,015	231.3
Kansas	1,690,949	1,444	85.4
Maine	742,371	730	98.3
Mississippi	1,797,114	2,312	128.7
North Carolina	2,206,287	1,398	63.4
North Dakota	577,056	367	63.6
Oklahoma	1,657,155	1,677	101.2
Tennessee	2,184,789	2,812	128.7
West Virginia	1,221,119	1,473	120.6
Total	14,685,961	18,228	124.1

The above table is not a fair comparison for two reasons: In the cities of Georgia and the cities of Tennessee Prohibition was not well enforced at the time these census reports were made. The system of arrests, moreover, in the Southern States, especially in Georgia, makes a vast difference in statistics of this kind. For instance, a man may be arrested for mere loitering in Georgia when the same man would not be touched in Wisconsin. A drunken man in Atlanta would be promptly arrested, while under the policy in Milwaukee he would be put on a street car and sent home. However, simply leaving out these two States where the failure to strictly enforce the law in the large cities, from which a large portion of the above prisoners come, the showing for all the other Prohibition States is as follows:

STATE	Population 1910	Number State Prisoners	Number per 100,000 Population
Kansas	1,690,949	1,444	85.4
Maine	742,371	730	98.3
Mississippi	1,797,114	2,312	128,7
North Carolina	2,206,287	1,398	63.4
North Dakota	577,056	367	63.6
Oklahoma	1,657,155	1,677	101.2
West Virginia	1,221,119	1,473	120.6
Total	9,892,051	9,401	95.0

A still more significant showing is made by the States which have been under Prohibition ten years or more. The statistics showing the number of prisoners per 100,000 population in these States are as follows:

STATE	Population 1910	Number State Prisoners	Number per 100,000 Population
Kansas	1,690,949	1,444	85.4
Maine	742,371	730	98.3
North Dakota	577,056	367	63.6
Total	3,010,376	2,541	84.4

The Near-Prohibition States.

States in each of which more than 50 per cent of the population is under Prohibition:

STATE	Population 1910	Number State Prisoners	Number per 100,000 Population
Alabama	2,138,093	3,693	172.7
Arkansas	1,574,449	1,330	84.5
Colorado	799,024	1,232	154.2
Florida	752,619	1,845	245.1
Idaho	325.594	289	88.8
Indiana	2,700,876	2,877	106.5
Iowa	2,224,771	1,354	60.9
Kentucky	2,289,905	2,896	126.5
Louisiana	1,656,388	2,448	147.8
Minnesota	2,075,708	1,632	78.6
Nebraska	1,192,214	658	55.2
New Hampshire	430,572	508	118.0
South Carolina	1,515,400	1,743	115.0
South Dakota	583,888	282	48.3
Texas	3,896,542	4,307	110.5
Vermont	355,956	397	111.5
Virginia	2,061,612	3,295	159.8
Total	26,573,611	30,786	115.8

The number of prisoners per 100,000 population in the near-Prohibition States would not be nearly so large but for the same factors which affect the statistics of most of the Southern States in the State Prohibition class, namely, the system of arrests and commitments, which is very different from the States throughout the North and West. So that, strictly speaking, the comparison of prison statistics in these Southern States with those in other States is not wholly fair. In spite of this fact, however, and in spite of the fact that practically all these Southern States are included in the Prohibition States and the near-Prohibition States, the average statistics showing the number of prisoners per 100,000 population in these four classes is very significant.

The Partially License States.

States in each of which more than 25 per cent but less than 50 per cent of the population is under Prohibition:

STATE	Population 1910	Number State Prisoners	Number per 100,000 Population
California	2,377,549	4,360	183.4
Delaware	202,322	290	143.3
Illinois	5,638,591	5,152	91.4
Maryland	1,295,346	2,146	165.7
Massachusetts	3,366,416	6,710	199.3
Michigan	2,810,173	2,592	92.2
Missouri	3,293,335	3,570	108.4
Ohio	4,767,121	4,004	84.0
Oregon	672,765	627	93.2
Utah	373,351	394	105.5
Washington	1,141,990	1,718	150.4
Wisconsin	2,333,860	1,675	71.8
Wyoming	145,965	288	197.3
Total	28,418,784	33,526	118.0

The License States.

States in each of which less than 25 per cent of the population is under Prohibition:

STATE	Population 1910	Number State Prisoners	Number per 100,000 Population
Arizona	204,354	645	315.6
Connecticut	1,114,756	1,521	136.4
Dist. of Columbia	331,069	787	237.7
Montana	376,053	962	255.8
Nevada	81,875	289	353.0
New Jersey	2,537,167	2,978	117.4
New Mexico	327.301	410	125.3
New York	9,113,614	12,513	137.3
Pennsylvania	7,665,111	8,207	107.1
Rhode Island	542,610	729	134.4
Total	22,293,910	29,041	130.3

Alabama.—The cases of drunkenness before the courts of Alabama for the years 1909-10 under Prohibition were 34.5 per cent less than during 1907-8, when liquor was legally sold. Murders and homicides caused by liquor decreased from 348 to 258. The total falling off of all court crimes in the state under Prohibition was 606.

Birmingham, Ala.—In the city of Birmingham, during 1907-8, before the city extended its limits, there were 143 white boys arrested under sixteen years of age. For the first two years under

Prohibition with the city expanding and taking in a much wider territory the number of boys arrested under sixteen years of age was thirty-six. The entire number of arrests for drunkenness in Birmingham the last two years with saloons was 2,428, while the first two years without saloons the aggregate was but 1,172.

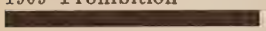
Jefferson County, Ala. (including Birmingham)—The figures for 1907 and 1908 are from Judge N. B. Feagin's court records. Those for 1912 and 1913 are official reports of the chief of police.

	1907 Saloons	1908 Prohibition	1912 Saloons	1913 10 Mo. Sal.
Disorderly conduct	1628	945	3812	3251
Drunkenness	2428	745	2831	2910
Assault and battery	1267	726	1668	1538
Selling liquor without license		470	427	186
Wife beating	125	74	75	72
	5448	2960	7813	7957
	1907	1908	1912	1913 10 Mo.
Total arrests	11,812	7,333	17,412	15,605

The Coroner's Record.

The following is the official record of the coroner's office of Jefferson County for four years, 1909 to 1912 inclusive, showing the murder record.

1909 Prohibition

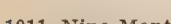


130 Murders.

1910 Prohibition.

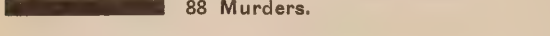
133 Murders.

1911, Nine Months Prohibition, Three Months Open Saloons.



88 Murders.

1912 Open Saloons



306 Murders.

These ghastly figures speak for themselves.

Connecticut.—The commitments from license and no-license towns in Connecticut for 1911 were as follows—by counties:

	License	No-License		License	No-License
Hartford	2,544	65	Litchfield	173	37
New Haven	3,076	12	Middlesex	205	17
Fairfield	2,830	14	Tolland	85	9
New London	840	106			
Windham	234	58		9,987	318

Of those committed to jail in 1912, 139 were temperate, 4,236 were moderate drinkers, 3,016 were habitual drunkards.

Jacksonville and Atlanta.—For the year ending December 31, 1910, the total number of arrests for all causes in Jacksonville, with her 135 saloons, was 8,415. Of this number, 3,420 were white

and 4,995 were colored. In that year the white arrests equaled 40 2-3 per cent of the total.

For the year ending December 31, 1911, the total number of arrests for all causes was 9,003. But of this number 3,900 were white and 5,103 were colored. In that year the white arrests equaled over 43 2-3 per cent of the total.

The total increase in the number of arrests for the year was 588. The increase of the number of whites was 480. Or, putting it another way, of the increased number of arrests, the whites furnished about 82 per cent and the colored about 18 per cent. Putting it still another way, the white arrests are increasing at the rate of 14 per cent per year, while the colored arrests are increasing at the rate of 2 1-6 per cent per year.

According to the last census, Atlanta had approximately three times the population within her limits as did Jacksonville. At the same proportion, poor old "dry" Atlanta (?) should have had, for the year ending December 31, 1911, 27,000 arrests. But Atlanta, for that year, had, all told, for all causes, only 16,707 arrests.

Indiana.—In 1908 the twenty-two counties which were wet at that time, and which remained wet under the county option law, committed 5,830 persons for intoxication. In 1910 these same counties committed 7,607, an increase of 1,777, or of 30.5 per cent. The other counties of the state, which were dry that year (and of which fifty-six were wet in 1908), committed for intoxication in 1908, 7,766. In 1910 these same counties (all being dry during the year) committed 5,354 for intoxication. This was a decrease of 2,412, or 31.5 per cent.

In 1910 there were 7,607 commitments for intoxication from the twenty-two wet counties of the state. The seventy dry counties committed only 5,354. The dry counties contained 1,578,006 population, while the wet counties contained 1,122,870. Had the dry counties committed as large a proportion of their people for drunkenness in 1910 as did the wet counties, then they would have committed 10,683 to jail for intoxication, instead of 5,354.

Kansas.—The increase shown in the following table in no way warrants the conclusion that crime has increased in the proportion indicated, but rather that more classes of offenders have been included in collecting the data. In 1904 those committed for the non-payment of fines were not included, while the figures for 1910 show every class of offense, from vagrancy to murder in the first degree.

Whatever may be the difference as to basis of the investigation for the two periods considered, Kansas was treated in each just like the other States, and came out on the right side of the county by a good margin. All the States showed an increase, but Kansas has only 100 per cent increase, while the others run over 500 per cent.

Prisoners Committed to Penal Institutions in 1904 and 1910, Per 100,000 Population.

STATE	Per 100,000		Increase	
	1904	1910	No.	Per Cent
Ohio	180	399	219	121
Indiana	117	508	391	354
Illinois	80	496	416	520
Michigan	245	446	201	82
Wisconsin	161	416	255	158
Minnesota	99	499	400	404
Iowa	213	594	381	178
Missouri	92	426	334	363
North Dakota	99	164	65	65
South Dakota	87	274	187	214
Nebraska	70	485	415	542
Kansas	*98	†196	98	100

*Oklahoma and United States civil prisoners eliminated—estimated at 700.
†United States civil prisoners eliminated—546.

The significant fact for Kansas is shown in the proportion per 100,000 population in 1910, as compared to the other States in the same group for the same year. Kansas has but 196 per 100,000, being the lowest in the group save North Dakota. The average number of commitments per 100,000 in these States is 408; Kansas has 108 per cent below the average. There are three other States more or less below this average — North Dakota South Dakota and Ohio.

For the United States in general in 1910, the average number of commitments per 100,000 of population was 552. Kansas is 166 below this average. In both the group and United States general showings for 1904, Kansas is under the averages. In the general showing Kansas has gained 76 per cent below the average in the years from 1904 to 1910. In a table showing the average number of commitments per 100,000 for every State in the Union, Kansas ranks third, with only North Carolina and North Dakota ahead. All three of these top States have state-wide prohibition. That is one significant fact. Another is that with only one or two exceptions, the "wetter" the State, the more commitments per 100,000.

Maine.—The following figures taken from the prison reports of the State of Maine, show commitments to jail in that State for the years 1884, 1896 and 1908:

Commitments to Jail in Maine, 1884-1908.

	1884	1896	Inc.	Per Cent Inc.	1908	Inc.	Per Cent Inc.
Total commitments	3,072	6,105	3,033	98.7	6,581	476	7.7
For drunkenness	1,919	3,019	1,130	58.8	3,338	289	9.5

These periods are twelve years each. From 1884 to 1896, non-enforcement of prohibition steadily increased, and from 1896 to

1908 there was agitation for enforcement and an increasing strictness in enforcement.

In the first period, total commitments to jail increased 98.7 per cent. Commitments for drunkenness increased 58.8 per cent.

In the second period, total commitments to jail increased 7.7 per cent. Commitments for drunkenness increased 9.5 per cent.

Such a showing certainly is a most forceful testimony to the value of enforced Prohibition.

During the past two years there has been a fair to excellent enforcement of Prohibition in eleven counties, and a general non-enforcement in five counties, viz., Aroostook, Cumberland, Knox, Penobscot and Washington.

If enforced Prohibition is effective, as its friends claim, then there should be a decrease in vice and crime in the enforcement counties, and an increase in vice and crime in the non-enforcement counties.

Massachusetts.—In 1912 over 63 per cent of all arrests were for drunkenness.—(Board of Prison Commissioners Report for 1912, page 160—98,651 arrests for drunkenness—total arrests 155,487.)

In 1912 over 67 per cent of all imprisonments were for drunkenness.—(Same report, page 90—18,564 imprisonments for drunkenness—total imprisonments 27,454.)

In 1912 over 96 per cent of all imprisoned were intemperate—(Same report, page 89—26,369 of those imprisoned were intemperate—total imprisonments 27,454.)

"Our investigations, and the testimony before the Commission, strongly emphasize the belief . . . that the abuse of alcohol, directly and indirectly, does more to fill our prisons, insane hospitals, institutions for the feeble-minded, and almshouses, than ALL OTHER CAUSES COMBINED."—(Report of the Massachusetts Commission to investigate the question of the increase of criminals, mental defectives, epileptics and degenerates, January, 1911, page 40.)

The following summary of conditions in Massachusetts by Robert H. Magwood is of interest. He says:

During the past ten years, nine of the thirty-three cities have been continuously license; eleven have been no-license, and thirteen have changed from license to no-license, or vice-versa.

The nine license cities in 1905 had a population of 907,170, or excluding Boston, the eight cities had 311,790.

The population of the eleven no-license cities aggregates 422,037, and the thirteen cities changing, 695,118.

The average annual arrests for drunkenness in the eight license cities were 8,986, or 28.8 per 1,000 of the population, and in the eleven no-license cities 5,817, or 13.8 per 1,000 a difference in favor of no-license of fifteen per 1,000, or 53 per cent.

The arrests for drunkenness in all the cities of the State in 1901 were 48,697, and in 1910, 80,279, an increase of 31,582.

The nine license cities had 26,311 arrests for drunkenness in 1901, and 58,425 in 1910, an increase of 32,114, or 532 in excess of the increase in all the cities.

In the cities changing policy during the ten years the records cover

ninety-one license and thirty-nine no-license years. In every instance save one, where a city changed from "license" to "no-license," the arrests for drunkenness decreased from 5 to over 75 per cent, the decrease in the majority of cases exceeding 35 per cent, and in every change from no-license to license, save one, arrests for drunkenness increased from 80 to 300 per cent.

The average annual arrests for crime in the eight license cities were 4,113, or 13.2 per 1,000 of the population, and in the eleven no-license cities, 5,466, or 12.9 per 1,000—a difference in favor of no-license of three per 1,000, or 2 per cent.

The records of Worcester, the largest city in the world which ever voted out the saloon, are worthy of mention.

The comparison covers the two years of license, May 1, 1906, to April 30, 1908, and the two years of no-license which followed.

The arrests for all causes were respectively 12,162 and 9,325, a decrease of 24 per cent; for assault and battery, 697 and 572, a decrease of 18 per cent; for first drunks, 4,792 and 3,135, a decrease of 35 per cent; total drunks, 7,971 and 4,641, a decrease of 42 per cent.

TABLE SHOWING 204 PER CENT MORE DRUNKENNESS IN THE LICENSE CITIES FOR THE YEAR 1911.

50 Per Cent More Crime "Other Than Drunkenness."

NOTE.—The data in this table, covering but one year, includes in the lists of license and no-license places the cities just as they stood on the license question for the year 1911. Lynn, Newburyport, Salem and Woburn were then considered as no-license cities. Gloucester was in the "No" column in the year 1911.

License Cities	Population	Drunkenness	Other Crimes	No-License Cities	Population	Drunkenness	Other Crimes
Boston	670,585	46,881	20,999	Beverly ...	18,650	236	263
Chelsea	32,452	2,490	773	Brockton ..	56,878	1,172	1,107
Chicopee ...	25,401	356	298	Cambridge.	104,839	1,902	1,774
Fall River..	119,295	2,018	2,119	Everett ...	33,484	375	407
Fitchburg ..	37,826	989	412	Gloucester .	24,398	622	318
Haverhill ..	44,115	1,130	523	Lynn	89,336	1,651	1,541
Holyoke ...	57,730	1,046	612	Malden ...	44,404	361	423
Lawrence ..	85,892	2,353	1,398	Medford ..	23,150	118	223
Lowell	106,294	3,339	782	Melrose ...	15,715	134	126
Marlboro ..	14,579	287	119	Newton ...	39,806	503	636
N. Bedford.	96,652	2,320	1,101	Newburyp't	14,949	316	162
N. Adams...	22,019	576	367	Quincy ...	32,642	600	427
Northampt'n	19,431	318	143	Salem	43,697	685	462
Pittsfield ...	32,121	1,224	487	Somerville .	77,236	548	821
Springfield .	88,926	2,427	1,241	Waltham .	27,834	379	375
Taunton ...	34,259	1,388	354	Woburn ..	15,308	224	126
Worcester ..	145,986	4,629	2,323		662,326	9,826	9,191
	1,633,563	73,771	34,051				

Arrests per 1,000 Population, License Cities.		Arrests per 1,000 Population, No-License Cities.	
Drunkenness	45 17-100	Drunkenness	14 84-100
Other Crimes	20 85-100	Other Crimes	13 88-100

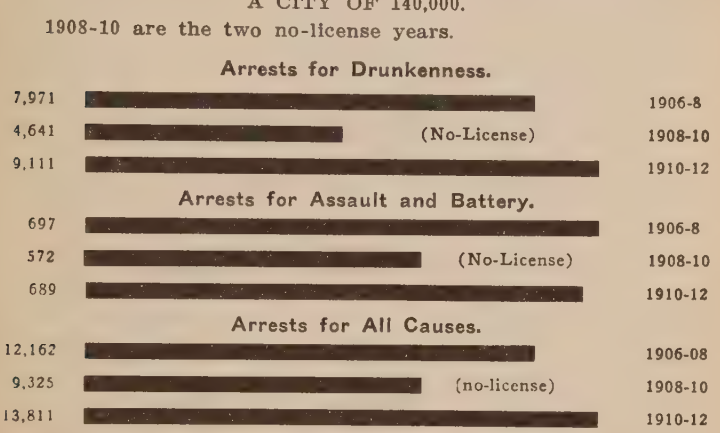
Worcester, Mass.—During 1908, 1909 and 1910, when Worcester was without saloons, the total arrests for all offenses was 9,325. However, the liquor men ignore the fact that in the year before Worcester had Prohibition the arrests were 6,265, and the year after they were 6,686, or a total of 12,951 for the two years with saloons, against 9,325 for the three years without saloons.

For drunkenness alone, the arrests under Prohibition were

4,641, but under license the arrests for that offense were 8,211, or an increase of over 46 per cent.

SIX YEARS' RECORD IN WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS—A CITY OF 140,000.

1908-10 are the two no-license years.



Lansing, Mich.—The following table shows the number of arrests in the city of Lansing, Michigan, during the dry year 1910 and the wet year 1912:

1910 Dry.		1912 Wet.	
May	9	May	173
June	24	June	78
July	26	July	90
August	18	August	108
September	20	September	82
October	33	October	110
November	20	November	111
December	18	December	126
January, 1911	20	January, 1913	86
February	17	February	71
	205		1,035

These figures were obtained directly from the city jail records.

Chicago's Increase in Crime.—State's Attorney John J. Healy, made the statement that 75 per cent of the crime passing through his office was caused by the Sunday saloons alone.

On February 10, 1913, Judge Gemmill, of the Chicago Municipal Court in an address at the Chicago City Club said:

> There is not a crook in Chicago who cannot get a parole, for the back door of some judge's chamber is always open. Criminals and hold-up men should be sent to the Bridewell. As it is, the place is filled with intoxicated persons. They are the only offenders who can be convicted. The friendly saloonkeeper saves the crooks, and politics is to blame. There are more

than 500 pickpockets in Chicago right now, and you cannot convict them. The saloonkeeper, I mean, won't let them stay behind the bars. If they are convicted, this same influence gets them paroled. In other words, the saloonkeepers have access to the private chambers of some of the judges, and criminals are let go free.

In view of the above statements, the following from the records of the Municipal Court is significant:

The number of criminal cases filed in the Municipal Court in 1910 was 9,959; 1911, 12,012; 1912, 15,822; 1913, 20,291.

It seems that the disposition of these cases corroborates the above quotation from Judge Gemmill's speech, for in 1911 there were 2,616 discharged without a trial; 1912, 3,748. In 1911, 2,144 cases were "nolled," which increased in 1912 to 2,492. In 1911, 762 were discharged for want of prosecution, which increased in 1912 to 1,403. In 1911, 1,376 defendants ware discharged because not found, which number increased in 1912 to 1,731. Of the 1,212 criminal cases brought in 1911, 6,898 (57 per cent) never came to trial. In 1912, 9,374 (59 per cent) of the 15,822 cases were not tried.

It is almost impossible to bring saloonkeepers to trial. In one case there were seventeen continuances, which is by no means exceptional. These conditions will continue as long as the rank and file of citizens allow men who are afraid of the saloon to select the candidates for responsible offices. Judges permitting this sort of thing were elected in 1912 by the votes of less than one-third of the registered voters, while judges of known probity were defeated by fewer than 10,000 votes.

The arrests by the Chicago police in 1909 were 66,695; in 1912 this increased to 86,950.

There is a police officer in Chicago to every one hundred and four families.

The expense of the Chicago police department increased from $5,771,165.48 in 1910 to $6,698,898.64 in 1913.

Rockford, Ill.—The following table shows the record of arrests in the city of Rockford, Illinois for the dry period, May 7, 1912, and for the months of April and May during the past three years. The showing is as follows:

"Dry" Period.

(May 7, 1908, to May 7, 1910.)

Total arrests	2,681	For disorderly conduct...	581
For drunkenness	455	For drunk and disorderly.	137

"Wet" Period.

(May 7, 1910, to May 2, 1912.)

Total arrests	5,122	For disorderly conduct....	750
For drunkenness	1,552	For drunk and disorderly.	424

New Jersey License Cities vs. New England No-License Cities.—Here is a comparison of the United States census figures covering twenty-four wet New Jersey cities with New England dry

cities. This comparison is fair in that it includes manufacturing, residential and seaport cities in each group, and is not a comparison of specially selected places having altogether different social conditions. For instance, we compare Paterson with Lowell, Hoboken with Manchester, New Hampshire; Orange with Lewiston, Maine; New Brunswick with Waltham, Massachusetts; Elizabeth with Portland, Maine; Plainfield with Brookline; Morristown with Medford, Massachusetts, etc. In every instance the comparison proves the greater sobriety of the no-license city and the total is overwhelmingly so, as shown in below tabulated statement:

Criminal Conditions Compared in License and No-License Cities.

(Compiled from U. S. Statistical Abstract, 1903.)

CITY	Population	Homicides	—Arrests— Per. Assaults	Dist. Peace	Saloons
Newark, N. J.	**265,314**	**26**	**611**	**2,075**	**1,464**
Cambridge, Mass.	98,444	2	182	262	None
Chelsea, Mass.	35,304	3	164	9	None
Lawrence, Mass.	67,932	2	248	71	None
Quincy, Mass.	25,861	4	104	60	None
Amesbury, Mass.	11,944	1	35	19	None
Framingham, Mass.	11,895	1	35	19	None
Newburyport, Mass.	14,449	—	71	25	None
Total Dry	265,829	12	819	475	
Jersey City, N. J.	**219,462**	**14**	**1,152**	**4**	**1,069**
Fitchburg, Mass.	34,378	1	53	60	None
Taunton, Mass.	32,713	1	77	22	None
Beverly, Mass.	14,687	3	23	3	None
Attleboro, Mass.	12,154	..	12	24	None
Gardner, Mass.	11,532	1	20	21	None
Peabody, Mass.	12,468	..	69	12	None
Revere, Mass.	11,753	1	38	15	None
Waretown, Mass.	8,461	..	23	6	None
Weymouth, Mass.	11,480	..	20	16	None
Wakefield, Mass.	9,876	..	6	..	None
Bath, Me.	11,002	..	18	22	None
Biddleford, Me.	11,655	..	50	..	None
Waterville, Me.	10,188	..	13	4	None
Rockland, Me.	8,150	..	14	..	None
Augusta, Me.	12,031	..	25	12	None
Total Dry	212,528	7	461	217	
Paterson, N. J.	**113,217**	**4**	**116**	**909**	**503**
Lowell, Mass.	100,150	..	160	20	None
Trenton, N. J.	**76,766**	**1**	**192**	**817**	**291**
Somerville, Mass.	68,090	..	126	35	None
Camden, N. J.	**79,811**	..	**222**	**632**	**222**
Newton, Mass.	36,350	2	53	55	None

Brocton, Mass.	43,843	1	104	51	None
Total Dry	248,443	3	443	161	
Hoboken, N. J.	**64,080**	**7**	**202**	**659**	**379**
Manchester, N. H.	60,845	..	37	20	None
Elizabeth, N. J.	**56,441**	**3**	**153**	**348**	**231**
Portland, Me.	52,656	1	129	..	None
Bayonne, N. J.	**35,460**	**4**	**204**	**759**	**158**
Salem, Mass.	36,988	..	99	40	None
Atlantic City	**30,794**	**4**	**206**	**432**	**223**
Everett, Mass.	36,988	..	28	5	None
W. Hoboken, N. J.	**26,523**	**3**	**34**	**107**	**165**
Fitchburg, Mass.					
Orange, N. J.	**25,731**	**1**	**91**	**29**	**106**
Lewiston, Me.	24,379	1	28	..	None
E. Orange, N. J.	**23,707**	..	**20**	**261**	**17**
Malden, Mass	35,790	..	28	261	None
Perth Amboy, N. J.	**22,616**	**4**	**117**	**111**	**122**
Bangor, Me.	22,675	1	14	..	None
New Brunswick	**21,881**	**4**	**152**	**373**	**98**
Waltham, Mass.	25,161	1	28	23	None
Plainfield, N. J.	**17,228**	..	**17**	**189**	**11**
Brockline, Mass.	22,035	..	48	52	None
Union, N. J.	**16,277**	..	**40**	**104**	**113**
Hyde Park, Mass.	14,003	..	28	35	None
Morristown, N. J.	**15,406**	**1**	**47**	**298**	**11**
Medford, Mass.	19,108	1	11	96	None
Phillipsburg, N. J.	**12,632**	..	..	**152**	**38**
Auburn, Me.	13,461	..	15	98	None
Kearney, N. J.	**12,519**	**2**	**18**	**50**	**23**
Melrose, Mass.	13,761	..	11	14	None
Harrison, N. J.	**11,931**	**1**	**47**	**222**	**70**
Leanimster, Mass.	13,531	..	25	26	None
Bloomfield, N. J.	**10,868**	..	**10**	**146**	**18**
Wakefield, Mass.	9,876	..	6	52	None
Montclair, N. J.	**11,363**	**1**	**22**	**3**	**11**
Plymouth, Mass.	10,507	..	16	4	None
Long Branch, N. J.	**9,556**	..	**3**	**19**	**65**
Danvers, Mass.	8,854	..	8	..	None
Hackensack, N. J.	**10,436**	**2**	**17**	**90**	**25**
Arlington, Mass.	9,242	..	10	57	None
Total wet	1,189,999	82	3,693	9,109	
Total dry	1,156,650	27	2,291	1,636	

One homicide in no-license cities to three in license cities.

One arrest for assault and disorder in no-license cities to three in license cities.

One homicide to 14,513 population in license cities.

One homicide to 44,026 population in no-license cities.

One arrest to 92 population in license cities.

One arrest to 299 population in no-license cities.

Criminal Conditions Compared in License and No-License Cities.
(Compiled from U. S. Statistical Abstract, 1907, Cities Over 30,000 Population.)

CITIES	Population	—Arrests— Homicides	Assaults	Disturbing Peace
Atlantic City, N. J.	41,495	4	317	1,618
Topeka, Kansas	42,792	1	130	266
Bayonne, N. J.	46,078	6	332	41
Brocton, Mass.	50,889	..	113	93
Camden, N. J.	86,334	4	276	821
Kansas City, Kan.	80,252	3	115	442
Elizabeth, N. J.	86,334	4	291	537
Portland, Me.	80,529	3	96	69
Hoboken, N. J.	67,709	10	387	974
Wichita, Kan.	67,919	..	80	267
Everett, Mass.		2	32	115
Passaic, N. J.	41,760	..	109	693
Malden, Mass.	39,786	1	47	45
Paterson, N. J.	114,072	5	107	1,400
Salem, Mass.		..	185	83
Chelsea, Mass.	114,993	4	221	29
Newton, Mass.		2	88	139
Trenton, N. J.	88,529	2	164	853
Somerville, Mass.	72,323	2	224	35
W. Hoboken, N. J.	31,477	2	80	128
Fitchburg, Mass.	33,617	..	65	75
Total wet	603,888	39	2,063	7,065
Total dry	583,100	16	1,396	1,658

Notes:—New Jersey cities wet, all others dry. Newark and Jersey City are not included because unable to get statistics of dry cities to compare, but their figures are as follows: Newark—Homicides, 40; assaults, 665; disturbing peace, 2,968. Jersey City—Homicides, 57; assaults, 1,679; disturbing peace, 3,896.

New Hampshire.—The following table shows a very significant record of arrests for drunkenness in the State of New Hampshire under Prohibition and under license. These are simply local arrests.

Repeated Drunks in New Hampshire.

Notice the increase in the number of men sentenced to imprisonment in the county houses of correction for repeated intoxication, under license, until jails are full:

Prohibition 1902	473
Local Option 1903	838
Local Option 1904	1,337
Local Option 1905	1,637
Local Option 1906	2,181

Under	Derry	Whitefield	Haverhill	Franklin	Berlin
Prohibition 1902..	6	14	22	71	364
License 1903..	53	35	94	140	807
License 1904..	78	67	103	190	658

		Keene	Dover	Nashua		
				Drunks in Court	Safe Keeping	Total
Prohibition	1902.....	170	288	220	42	262
License	1903.....	266	383	402	76	478
License	1904.....	416	566	333	84	417
License	1905.....	482	679	392	107	499
License	1906.....	483	634	361	116	477

Where saloons were not closed, drunkenness in many cases increased still more—to a total of 820 in a year in Dover, and of 614 in Nashua, of which latter number 216 were young men found intoxicated the first time, and released after being held for safe keeping, an increase of over 400 per cent in six years.

The following table, moreover, shows the commitments to houses of correction for the last two full years of prohibition as compared with the first two full years under license:

	Coos	Merrimac	Hillsboro	Stafford	Cheshire	Grafton	Totals
Prohibition ..	95	169	190	171	36	52	713
License	205	659	856	589	147	337	2,793

The following figures show arrests in other New Hampshire cities, Prohibition and license:

Rochester.

Under Prohibition Law—1900, 59; 1901, 60; 1902, 40.
Under the License Law—1904, 249; 1905, 223; 1906, 360.
Under the Prohibition Law—1908, 56; 1909, 62; 1910, 62; 1911, 106; 1912, 76.

Laconia.

Under License—1906, 595.
Under Prohibition without the Preston amendment—1909, 181.
Under Prohibition with the Preston Amendment—1912, 70.

Ashland.

With the License Law—1908, 131 arrests.
With Prohibition—1906, 13 total arrests.

Claremont.

With the License Law—1905, 138 drunks.
Under Prohibition—1907, 41 drunks.
With the license law again. High license fee—1908, 222 drunks.
Prohibition again—1911, 35 drunks.

Enfield.

License—1905, 47 sent to jail and house of correction.
Prohibition—1907, 9 sent to jail and the house of correction.

Lebanon.

Under License—1905, drunk 170.
Under Prohibition, 1907, drunk 43.

Ohio.—During the flood, in March, 1913, the saloons of Dayton were closed for three weeks. Within four days following the reopening of these saloons there were 1,500 arrests and drunkards filled the jail, city prison, a school house and an auditorium in the Y. M. C. A. building.

In the first eighteen months saloons were back in the town of Logan there were four times as many drunks and disorderly cases in the police court as in the entire three years the town was without saloons. This is proved by the docket of the mayor.

The last year Clark county was dry there were 1,215 arrests in Springfield, 762 of them for drunkenness. The first year after saloons came back there were 2,112 arrests, 1,730 of them for drunkenness.

After a year's experience with saloons, following three dry years in Tuscarawas county, the Uhrichsville Chronicle says, "Since saloons are back there has been a large increase in drunkenness and crime."

Appropriation for court expenses in Columbiana county where the saloons have been reinstated has been overdrawn several thousand dollars, caused, says the East Liverpool Tribune "by murder trials and criminal cases which were the result of booze."

Mr. R. A. Doan, conducting the biggest business in Nelsonville, now wet, says: "I do not think it exaggeration to say we see fifty intoxicated men on our streets to one when the town was dry. Merchants report collections very much worse."

In May, 1913, East Liverpool (wet) police records show 164 arrests, against 49 arrests for the corresponding month in 1908 when the city was dry.

Springfield, Ohio.—The following table, compiled from the police court docket of the city of Springfield, Ohio, gives the statistics for arrests during one year under the dry regime as compared with the first year after the saloons returned:

	Wet	Dry
Drunk and disorderly and intoxication	1,318	582
Disorderly	412	180
Totals	1,730	762
Loitering	166	136
Assault and battery	87	68
Vagrancy	38	7
Gambling	35	5
Total number of arrests	2,112	1,215

In this connection we give a comparative report of the first twenty-five days of April, wet, with the corresponding days of April dry:

	Wet	Dry
Drunk and disorderly	94	40
Intoxication	123	0
Disorderly	34	7
Totals	251	47

Loitering	21	1
Larceny	14	5
Assault and battery	5	4
Vagrancy	5	0
Train clinging	1	18
Total, all causes	312	87
Committed to Xenia workhouse	130	5

Pennsylvania.—One person out of every ninety-five in the State was behind prison bars in 1911. Out of 707 persons receiving penitentiary sentence, 80 per cent were drinkers. Out of 10,607 prisoners sentenced to serve time in jails and workhouses, 85 per cent were drinkers. Out of 3,760 persons sentenced in 1912 to the Allegheny workhouse, 92 per cent were drinkers.

CRIME IN LICENSE AND PROHIBITION COUNTIES AND CITIES IN THE STATE OF VIRGINIA.

On page 141 of the report of the Virginia State Board of Charities and Corrections for the year ending September 30, 1912, it is shown that 17,411 persons were confined in county and city jails for the said year. This indicates that in a population of 2,060,612 one person in each 118 of the population was sent to jail. If the 3,327 persons in the State Penitentiary, on the State Farm and Road Force, and the 638 children in three juvenile reformatories are added to this number it shows a total of 21,376 persons confined in the several penal institutions of Virginia for the year, say for convenience, 1912. Taking all such persons into consideration it reveals the startling fact that one person in each ninety-six of the population was in a penal institution in 1912!

According to the report of the Virginia State Auditor for the same year seventy-nine counties of the 100 did not pay any liquor license, though it is but fair to state that several have dispensaries which pay a certain proportion of receipts into the State treasury.

But taking the report as we find it (pp. 192, 193) these seventy-nine dry counties show total commitments to jail (see also report of Board of Charities and Corrections pp. 88-91) of 1,863 (estimating 296 chargeable to dry cities using county jails), or one in each 619 of a population of 1,154,603. The twenty-one wet counties show total commitments to jail of 2,188 (estimating forty chargeable to Staunton using county jail), or one in each 216 of 474,672 population.

The number of wet cities shown by the reports is eleven (Danville included in such report, but now dry). In these eleven cities commitments to jail were 12,953, or one in each twenty-nine of 388,170 of population. Dry cities number eight. Jail commitments in these cities, 407, or one in each 116 of 43,167 of population.

Taking all the wet territory together—counties, cities and towns—jail commitments were 15,141, or one in each fifty-six of 862,842 of population. All the dry territory shows 2,270 jail commitments, or one in each 527 of 1,197,770 of population.

Wet cities show commitments to jail as follows: Alexandria, 393, or one in each forty-one of population; Bristol, forty-three, or one in 145; Danville, 1,517, or one in twelve; Lynchburg, 1,299, or one in twenty-two; Newport News, 915, or one in twenty-one Norfolk, 3,114, or one in twenty-one; Petersburg, 828, or one in twenty-nine; Portsmouth, 272, or one in 121; Richmond, 2,949, or one in forty-three; Roanoke, 1,583, or one in twenty-two; Staunton (estimated), forty, or one in 265.

Dry cities show commitments to jail as follows: Buena Vista, eleven, or one in each 295 of population; Charlottesville (estimated), 125, or one in fifty; Clifton Forge, eight, or one in 717; Fredericksburg, seventy-one, or one in eighty-two; Radford, twenty-one, or one in 200; Suffolk (estimated), twenty, or one in 300; Williamsburg, one, or one in 2,714; Winchester (estimated), twenty, or one in 293.

A recapitulation shows that in the State as a whole in 1912 one person in each 118 went to jail, and that one out of each ninety-six was in some penal institution; that in the wet territory one in fifty-six went to jail, while in dry territory only one in 527. For comparison, in 1910, one in thirty-one went to jail in wet territory; in dry, one in 491.

Committee of Fifty Report.

The nearest to an official investigation as to the relation of the consumption of intoxicating liquors to crime is to be found in the report of the Committee of Fifty, whose extensive inquiries secured results sufficient to give what may be properly termed a very conservative estimate as to the number of criminals who owe their condition either directly or indirectly to the use of intoxicants. 13,402 cases were reported as follows:

	No.	Per Cent
Intemperance alone	2,261	16.87
Intemperance and unfavorable environment	677	5.05
Intemperance and lack of industrial training	479	3.57
Intemperance, unfavorable environment and lack of industrial training	477	3.56
Intemperance, lack of industrial training and unfavorable environment	285	2.13

Thus, the total number of cases of which intemperance was the sole or predominating cause was 4,179, or 31.18 per cent of the cases reported.

In addition to these cases in which intemperance was a direct cause, the following were indirect cases:

Unfavorable environment and intemperance	648	4.84
Unfavorable environment, lack of industrial training and intemperance	461	3.44
Unfavorable environment, intemperance and lack of industrial training	420	3.13
Lack of industrial training and intemperance	499	3.72
Lack of industrial training, intemperance and unfavorable environment	268	2.00
Lack of industrial training, unfavorable environment and intemperance	219	1.63

Education and the Liquor Problem

SCHOOL POPULATION AND ENROLLMENT IN RELATION TO THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN THE SEVERAL STATES.

Prohibition States.

STATE	Children of School Age	Pupils Enrolled	Per Cent of Children Enrolled as Pupils
Georgia	830,180	555,794	66.9
Kansas	502,212	398,746	79.3
Maine	172,230	144,278	83.7
Mississippi	611,119	469,137	76.7
North Carolina	690,050	520,404	75.4
Oklahoma	518,690	422,399	81.6
Tennessee	697,132	521,753	74.8
West Virginia	353,899	276,458	78.1
Total	4,375,512	3,308,969	75.6

Near-Prohibition States.

States in which 50 per cent or more of population is under no-license.

STATE	Children of School Age	Pupils Enrolled	Per Cent of Children Enrolled as Pupils
Alabama	683,888	424,611	66.6
Arkansas	532,164	395,978	74.4
Colorado	192,765	168,798	87.5
Florida	189,477	148,089	78.1
Idaho	91,120	76,168	83.5
Indiana	686,826	531,459	77.3
Iowa	634,060	510,661	80.5
Kentucky	707,581	494,863	69.9
Louisiana	538,326	263,617	48.9
Minnesota	610,258	440,083	72.1
Nebraska	358,856	281,375	70.0
New Hampshire	93,004	63,972	68.7
South Carolina	524,328	340,415	64.9
South Dakota	169,328	126,253	68.6
Texas	1,295,342	821,631	63.4
Vermont	78,294	66,615	85.0
Virginia	651,469	402,109	61.7
Total	8,037,086	5,556,697	69.1

NOTE.—The per cent of children enrolled as pupils in the prohibition States, which is larger than it is in any other class of States, would be even larger than 75.6 per cent but for the fact that the figures for Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina and Tennessee include the negro population, on account of which the percentage of children enrolled as pupils is very much

lower than it would otherwise naturally be. The same thing is also true so far as the second division of States is concerned as regards Alabama, Louisiana, South Carolina and Virginia. In spite of this handicap, however, the prohibition States, taken together, have a larger per cent of the children of school age enrolled as pupils than any other class of States.

Partially-License States.

States in which 25 per cent but less than 50 per cent of population is under no-license.

STATE	Children of School Age	Pupils Enrolled	Per Cent of Children Enrolled as Pupils
California	540,081	368,391	68.2
Delaware	53,615	35,950	67.0
Illinois	1,409,648	1,002,687	71.1
Maryland	361,402	238,393	65.9
Massachusetts	727,344	535,869	73.6
Michigan	758,747	541,501	71.3
Missouri	971,534	707,031	72.7
Ohio	1,075,686	838,080	77.9
Oregon	168,191	118,412	70.4
Utah	121,712	91,611	76.0
Washington	258,088	215,688	83.1
Wisconsin	693,156	464,311	66.9
Wyoming	30,886	24,584	79.5
Total	7,170,090	5,182,508	72.2

License States.

States in which less than 25 per cent of population is under no-license.

STATE	Children of School Age	Pupils Enrolled	Per Cent of Children Enrolled as Pupils
Arizona	49,045	31,312	63.8
Connecticut	255,279	190,353	74.5
District of Columbia	71,842	55,774	77.6
Montana	83,860	66,141	78.8
Nevada	17,439	10,200	58.0
New Jersey	624,292	429,797	68.8
New Mexico	85,572	56,304	65.7
New York	2,067,017	1,422,969	69.5
Pennsylvania	1,891,608	1,282,965	67.8
Rhode Island	120,513	80,061	66.4
Total	5,266,467	3,625,876	68.8

Texas.—In Texas an investigation has been instituted as to the effect of saloon abolition on the attendance of children in public schools. Twenty-six wet towns were investigated, and

twenty-five dry ones. It was discovered that nearly one-sixth of the children in the wet towns are kept out of the public schools by the saloons.

It is found that, taking the state as a whole, approximately 50,000 children in Texas are robbed by the saloons of that state of a public school education.

NUMBER OF PERSONS 15 TO 20 YEARS OF AGE IN EACH OF THE SEVERAL STATES AND THE NUMBER AND PER CENT OF SUCH PERSONS ATTENDING SCHOOL IN 1910, IN ITS RELATION TO LICENSE AND PROHIBITION.

(The figures include the public high schools as well as the common schools.)

The Prohibition States.

STATE	Number Persons 15 to 20 Years of Age	Number such Persons attending School	Per Cent
Georgia	336,129	93,634	27.9
Kansas	205,790	90,906	44.2
Maine	77,842	27,408	35.2
Mississippi	233,372	90,972	39.0
North Carolina	287,022	124,038	43.2
North Dakota	69,042	25,230	36.5
Oklahoma	207,947	92,299	44.4
Tennessee	282,775	110,073	38.9
West Virginia	149,477	55,895	37.4
Total	1,849,396	710,455	38.4

The Near-Prohibition States.

States in each of which more than 50 per cent of the population is under Prohibition.

STATE	Number Persons 15 to 20 Years of Age	Number such Persons attending School	Per Cent
Alabama	273,309	94,109	34.4
Arkansas	206,390	82,097	39.8
Colorado	86,085	35,058	40.7
Florida	91,523	28,152	30.8
Idaho	36,435	17,200	47.2
Indiana	311,745	102,357	32.8
Iowa	270,393	102,773	38.0
Kentucky	286,529	104,587	36.5
Louisiana	209,512	48,275	23.0
Minnesota	259,153	97,589	37.7
Nebraska	150,584	59,890	39.8
New Hampshire	45,807	13,442	29.3
South Carolina	206,751	67,341	32.6
South Dakota	71,069	28,644	40.3
Texas	504,537	187,588	37.2
Vermont	37,288	13,503	36.2
Virginia	256,729	91,492	35.6
Total	3,303,839	1,174,097	35.5

The Partially License States.

States in each of which more than 25 per cent but less than 50 per cent of the population is under Prohibition.

STATE	Number Persons 15 to 20 Years of Age	Number such Persons attending School	Per Cent
California	241,970	88,557	36.6
Delaware	23,443	7,047	30.1
Illinois	662,106	187,334	28.3
Maryland	152,618	37,779	24.8
Massachusetts	361,570	105,600	29.2
Michigan	320,863	108,032	33.7
Missouri	401,195	142,022	35.4
Ohio	540,539	173,940	32.2
Oregon	74,344	30,664	41.2
Utah	44,864	19,792	44.1
Washington	121,733	48,040	39.5
Wisconsin	288,757	85,536	29.6
Wyoming	14,715	5,227	35.5
Total	3,248,717	1,039,570	32.0

The License States.

States in each of which less than 25 per cent of the population live under Prohibition.

STATE	Number Persons 15 to 20 Years of Age	Number such Persons attending School	Per Cent
Arizona	21,626	6,664	30.8
Connecticut	122,931	30,576	24.9
District of Columbia	34,530	12,084	35.0
Montana	37,107	13,799	37.2
Nevada	6,720	2,308	34.3
New Jersey	287,890	68,143	23.7
New Mexico	38,793	15,807	40.7
New York	1,030,699	281,604	27.3
Pennsylvania	873,151	223,547	25.6
Rhode Island	62,826	14,568	23.2
Total	2,516,273	669,100	26.6

North Carolina.—The following comparative statistics taken from the official reports of the State superintendent for the decade 1901-10 will be found gratifying and instructive:

1. The annual expenditures for elementary schools has been increased from $1,018,157.34 to $2,126,965.50; more than doubled.

2. The average term of the rural white schools has been increased from seventy-six to ninety-three days, nearly one school month.

3. The value of rural school houses and grounds has been increased from $1,146,000 to $3,094,416; nearly trebled.

4. Three thousand four hundred and fifty-six new school

houses have been built; since 1902 more than one a day for every day in every year.

5. Expenditures for salaries from $621,927.97 to $1,126,059.83; nearly doubled.

6. The average monthly salary of white rural teachers has been increased from $25.39 to $34.47; and the average annual salary from $98.77 to $159.79, an increase of more than 60 per cent.

7. The enrollment in the white schools has been increased from 293,868 to 360,122, an increase of 22 per cent. The total white school population of the State has increased less than 11 per cent.

8. The average daily attendance in the white schools has been increased from 166,500 to 235,872, an increase of more than 41 per cent.

9. The number of rural white school teachers has been increased from 5,570 to 7,047, an increase of 1,477.

10. The expenditures for salaries of county superintendents have been increased from $23,596.85 to $78,071.75; the average annual salary of the county superintendents has been increased from $243.27 to $796.65.

11. The number of special local tax districts has been increased from eighteen to 1,167. In 1910, about $300,000 was raised by local taxation for the rural schools. Nearly $900,000 was raised by local taxation for rural and city schools.

12. Since 1905, the number of rural schools having more than one teacher has been increased from 851 to 1,355. No report of this previous to 1905.

13. The number of rural libraries has been increased from 472 to 2,772. In addition, 914 supplementary libraries have been established. These libraries contain 265,752 volumes of well selected books, costing $96,870.

14. Since 1907, when the rural high school law was passed, 202 rural public high schools have been established in ninety-three counties, in which were enrolled in 1911 nearly 7,000 country boys and girls.

Champaign and Urbana.—The University of Illinois is located in these two cities. In 1907 it had a total enrollment of between 2,500 and 2,600 students. It now boasts of fully 4,000. Do you know what this means? It means more than growth. It means a parent's confidence gained. You would not send your boy or girl to a saloon town for an education if you could avoid it. And neither would hundreds of other parents—until the stigma of liquor were removed. The great State University has had a real growth since these cities voted "dry."

Prior to the adoption of the no-license policy, and Champaign and Urbana have had five years of freedom from the curse of open saloons, it was no uncommon sight to see as high as 150 students in one saloon alone, in various states of intoxication!

Nor is the record of the Champaign public schools less re-

markable than that of the university. In 1907-8 they had an enrollment of 1,575. Now they boast 2,000—a clear gain of 27 per cent! Superintendent of Schools W. W. Ernest says that this gain would never have been possible during a "wet" regime. He should know.

Again—The Champaign high school boasts of a little over 20 per cent of this total enrollment. And when you consider that but a comparatively small percentage of grade school graduates ever enter high school, this record looms up in a vast way. Indeed, the average high school enrollment is only from 6 to 12 per cent of the total school attendance. The year 1910 saw two new grade schools opened, and now a new high school is about to be voted on. The site selected is valued at $25,000.

The school attendance at Urbana has also been greatly increased during the last five years, close to 175 new pupils having been added. Think this over. An impoverished people never spend much on education. They are too busy trying to keep the wolf from the door. But there is no wolf in Champaign county.

Indiana.—The following statistics gathered by E. S. Shumaker show something of the relation of the liquor traffic to the cause of education in the Hoosier State:

During the year 1910 there were in Indiana seventy "dry" and twenty-two "wet" counties.

The total school enumeration in the "dry" counties was 450,024, in the "wet" counties 304,257.

The twenty-two "wet" counties received, during the year, liquor license revenue, for their schools, amounting to $360,984.43; the seventy "dry" counties received, for the same purpose, $2,333.20, it being revenue received after July, 1909.

A comparative study of the enrollment and graduation of students in the "wet" and "dry" counties of the State furnishes the most incontestable evidence of the bad effects of the saloon upon education.

1. Enrollment in the Common Schools.

The common school enrollment in the "dry" counties was 312,411, which was 69.5 per cent of the total enumeration in these counties.

The enrollment in the "wet" counties was 304,257, or 55.2 per cent of their school enumeration.

Thus, out of every hundred of school age, in these "wet" counties, 14.3 per cent were kept out of school on account of the saloon—a total of 43,509.

2. Graduations from Common Schools.

The graduations from the common branches are also an interesting study.

The "dry" counties graduated 15,124, or 3.36 per cent, of the total school enumeration in these counties.

The "wet" counties graduated 7,877, or 2.58 per cent, of their total school enumeration.

Had the "wet" counties graduated as many proportionately as did the "dry" counties, they would have given common school diplomas to 10,223 boys and girls instead of only 7,877.

Thus, 2,346 in these twenty-two "wet" counties were deprived of the privilege of graduating from the common schools on account of the saloon.

3. High School Enrollment.

The enrollment in the commissioned high schools, in the seventy "dry" counties, was 34,602, or 7.692 per cent of the school enumeration.

The enrollment in the "wet" counties was 16,503, or 5.427 per cent.

Had the percentage of enrollment in the "wet" counties been as high as

in the counties "dry" there would have been 23,403 high school students in these counties.

Thus, it can be seen that the saloon in the "wet" counties kept 6,900 out of commissioned high schools.

In the seventy "dry" counties there were also enrolled in non-commissioned high schools a total of 6,079 students, or 1.35 per cent of the entire school enumeration in these counties.

In the twenty-two "wet" counties there were enrolled, in non-commissioned high schools, 1,505 students, or .49 per cent of the school enumeration in these counties, or only 36.9 per cent as many, proportionately, as in the "dry" counties.

Thus, the saloon kept 2,602 out of non-commissioned high schools.

Summarizing the high school enrollment of the State, we find, in the "dry" counties, an enrollment in commissioned high schools of 34,602: in non-commissioned high schools of 6,079, making a total of 40,681, or of 9.04 per cent in the high schools of the entire school enumeration in the seventy "dry" counties.

We also find, in the "wet" counties, an enrollment in commissioned high schools of 16,503; in non-commissioned high schools of 1,505, making a total of 18,008, or of 5.92 per cent in high schools of the entire enumeration in the twenty-two "wet" counties.

The percentage of enrollment in the "wet" counties was only 65.5 as many, proportionately, as in the "dry" counties.

Thus, the presence of the saloon, in the twenty-two "wet" counties of the State, kept 9,502 out of high school.

4. High School Graduation.

The following statistics as to high school graduations during the year are full of interest.

The "dry" counties graduated 4,262 from their commissioned high schools (.75 per cent of enumeration) and 745, from their non-commissioned high schools (.165 per cent).

The "wet" counties graduated 1,898 from their commissioned high schools (.62 per cent of enumeration) and 112 from non-commissioned high schools (.037 per cent).

The saloon, in the twenty-two "wet" counties of Indiana, prevented 992 from graduating from commissioned high schools, and 390 from the non-commissioned high schools, or a grand total of 1,382.

Massachusetts.—The report of the State Board of Education for 1910 gives the attendance in high schools of all cities and towns in Massachusetts for that year. Separating the cities and towns into license and no-license columns, taking the entire State, there are but sixteen high school pupils to each 1,000 population in license places, while there are twenty-three to each 1,000 population in no-license cities and towns. This equals 37 per cent, showing that 137 pupils are receiving a high school education in no-license places for every 100 in license places. If the high school attendance in Brockton, for example, should fall to the average of license places, that city would have 959 pupils instead of 1,238 enrolled there. Five years ago a comparison showed but 25 per cent more pupils in the high schools of no-license places. The increased difference in favor of no-license shows the benefit that comes from a persistent following of that policy.

Illinois Counties.—In Illinois the dry counties have 82 per cent of the entire school enumeration attending the schools, while

the wettest counties have only 56 per cent of the children of school age actually attending the schools. Throughout the State, as the number of saloons in proportion to the entire population increases, so the percentage of children attending the schools decreases. Chicago, with its splendid educational system and its 7,152 saloons, has only 56 per cent of its children in the public schools.

California High Schools.—The dry or no-saloon towns of California are sending more pupils to the high schools than are the wet towns, as the following figures will show:

"Dry" Communities.

	Population	High School Students
Turlock	1,573	125
*Vacaville	1,117	84
*Bishop	1,190	95
Tulare	2,758	193
Pacific Grove	2,384	104
Los Gatos	2,232	111
Pomona	10,207	482
Berkeley	40,434	1,470
	61,895	2,664

"Wet" Communities.

	Population	High School Students
Colusa	1,582	70
*Willits	1,153	48
Mountain View	1,161	116
Hayward	2,746	107
*Redwood City	2,442	76
*Livermore	2,030	110
Santa Cruz	11,146	329
Sacramento	44,696	885
	66,956	1,741

* Starred schools are Union High Schools and draw from a population larger than that given for the town. See two such in dry column and three in wet.

"Dry" cities send thirty-seven young people to high school out of every 1,000 population. "Wet" cities send twenty-eight young people to high school out of every 1,000 population.

Saloons cost the education of one out of every four of the future citizens of California.

The eight "dry" cities and towns have 5,061 less population, but send 923 more students to high schools than the eight "wet" cities and towns.

Figures are from census of 1910 (advance sheets) and Heath's Directory of California secondary schools, 1911-1912. Published at 565 Market Street, San Francisco.

Nebraska.—Here are some startling statistics taken from the last report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction of Nebraska. All these figures show that when the saloon comes into a town the pupils are taken out of the high school for reasons that are apparent to every one:

	High School Enrollment per 1,000 Population	Average Attendance per 1,000 Population
"Wet" county seats, Omaha included	29.2	24
"Wet" county seats, Omaha out	38.4	32.3
Schools in "dry" county seats	65.6	59.4

	Population	Enrollment	Average Att'nd'nce
Grand Island (wet)	10,326	273	219
Beatrice (dry)	9,356	405	360
Fremont (wet)	8,718	297	242
York (dry)	6,235	315	278
Norfolk (wet)	6,025	158	127
University Place (dry)	3,200	203	169
Nebraska City (wet)	5,488	194	154
Holdrege (dry)	3,030	230	214
Columbus (wet)	5,014	161	140
Aurora (dry)	2,630	193	175
North Platte (wet)	4,793	176	146
Pawnee City (dry)	1,610	225	208
Plattsmouth (wet)	4,287	144	134
Blair (dry)	2,584	160	140
McCook (wet)	3,765	134	112
Red Cloud (dry)	1,686	141	126
Falls City (wet)	3,255	129	108
Alliance (wet)	3,105	127	98
Fullerton (dry)	1,638	169	155
Broken Bow (dry)	2,260	156	135
Total for "wet" towns	54,776	1,793	1,480
Total for "dry" towns	34,229	2,197	1,960
"Wet" towns per 1,000 population		32.8	27
"Dry" towns per 1,000 population		64.2	57.2

Another School Comparison.

The following table includes some of the towns given above, but a number of others, the larger cities, are omitted from this list:

	Population	Enrollment	Average Att'nd'nce
Tekama (dry)	1,524	128	98
West Point (wet)	1,776	93	83
Pawnee City (dry)	1,610	183	166
Falls City (wet)	3,255	142	112
Tecumseh (dry)	1,748	190	156
Auburn (wet)	2,729	159	138
Fullerton (dry)	1,638	176	152
Columbus (wet)	5,014	161	145
David City (dry)	2,177	136	112
Seward (wet)	2,106	92	74
Red Cloud (dry)	1,686	169	158
Hebron (wet)	1,778	119	100
Ponca (dry)	1,000	70	56
Hartington (wet)	1,413	44	35
Beaver City (dry)	975	134	121
Alma (wet)	1,066	70	53
Aurora (dry)	2,630	197	181
Alliance (wet)	3,105	142	122
Broken Bow (dry)	2,260	185	150
Chadron (wet)	2,687	89	72
Total for "dry" towns	17,248	1,568	1,350
Total for "wet" towns	24,929	1,111	934
"Dry" towns average per 1,000		91	78
"Wet" towns average per 1,000		45	35

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS GENERAL BODIES.

DENOMINATIONS	Communicants 1912	Communicants 1890
Roman Catholic	12,888,466	6,231,417
Methodist Episcopal	3,293,526	2,240,354
Regular Baptist (South)	2,475,609	1,280,066
Methodist Episcopal (South)	1,919,873	1,209,976
Regular Baptist (Colored)	1,912,219	1,348,989
Presbyterian (Northern)	1,368,150	788,244
Disciples of Christ	1,340,887	641,051
Regular Baptist (North)	1,175,923	800,450
Protestant Episcopal	970,451	532,054
Lutheran Synodical Conference	807,693	357,153
Congregationalist	742,350	512,771
African Methodist Episcopal	620,234	452,725
African Methodist Episcopal Zion	547,216	349,788
Lutheran General Council	473,295	324,846
Lutheran General Synod	316,949	164,640
United Brethren	301,448	202,474
Reformed (German)	300,147	204,018
Latter-Day Saints	296,000	144,352
Presbyterian (Southern)	292,845	179,721
German Evangelical Synod	258,911	187,432
Colored Methodist Episcopal	234,721	129,383
Spiritualists	200,000	45,030
Methodist Protestant	183,318	141,989
Greek Orthodox (Catholic)	175,000	100
United Norwegian Lutheran	169,710	119,972
United Presbyterian	139,617	94,402
Lutheran Synod of Ohio	132,316	69,505
Reformed (Dutch)	118,564	92,970
Orthodox Friends	100,568	80,655

RELIGIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.

DENOMINATIONS	Summary for 1912		
	Ministers	Churches	Communic'nts
Adventists (6 bodies)	1,172	2,522	95,608
Baptists (15 bodies)	41,419	56,918	5,894,232
Brethren (Dunkards, 4 bodies)	3,484	1,239	119,644
Brethren (Plymouth, (4 bodies)		403	10,566
Brethren (River, 3 bodies)	224	105	4,903
Buddhists (2 bodies)	15	74	3,165
Catholic (Apostolic (2 bodies)	33	24	4,927
Catholic (Eastern Orthodox, 7 bodies)	263	274	434,000
Catholic (Western, 3 bodies)	17,645	14,132	12,907,189
Christadelphians		70	1,412
Christians	1,129	1,182	102,902
Christian Catholic (Dowie)	35	17	5,865
Christian Scientists	2,460	1,230	85,096
Christian Union	295	237	13,905
Church of God (Winebrennarian)	409	595	41,475
Ch. of the Living God (Col., 3 bodies)	101	68	4,286
Church of the New Jerusalem (2 bodies)	128	143	9,554
Communistic Societies (2 bodies)		22	2,272
Congregationalists	6,125	6,070	742,350
Disciples of Christ (2 bodies)	8,054	12,467	1,497,545
Evangelical (2 bodies)	1,523	2,627	184,866
Faith Associations (9 bodies)	241	146	9,572
Free Christian Zion Church	20	15	1,835
Friends (4 bodies)	1,476	1,167	124,216
Friends of the Temple	3	3	376
German Evangelical Protestant	59	66	34,704
German Evangelical Synod	1,038	1,326	258,911
Jewish Congregations	1,084	1,769	143,000
Latter-Day Saints (2 bodies)	3,360	1,420	352,500
Lutherans (23 bodies)	9,038	14,566	2,353,702
Scandinavian Evangelical (3 bodies)	611	848	70,500
Mennonites (12 bodies)	1,087	635	57,219
Methodists (16 bodies)	42,849	61,027	6,905,095
Moravians (2 bodies)	149	143	19,970
Non-Sectarian Bible Faith Churches	50	204	6,396
Pentecostal (2 bodies)	732	510	22,416
Presbyterians (12 bodies)	13,576	16,776	1,981,949
Protestant Episcopal (2 bodies)	5,516	7,804	980,851
Reformed (4 bodies)	2,113	2,653	459,106
Salvationists (2 bodies)	2,994	872	27,345
Schwenkfelders	6	8	941
Social Brethren	15	17	1,262
Society for Ethical Culture	7	6	2,450
Spiritualists		2,000	200,000
Theosophical Society		134	3,368
Unitarians	527	476	70,542
United Brethren (2 bodies)	2,262	4,216	320,960
Universalists	702	709	51,716
Independent Congregations	267	879	48,673
Grand total for 1912	174,396	220,814	36,675,357
Grand total for 1911	171,905	220,160	36,095,685

Consumption of Intoxicating Liquors in the United States

LIQUORS WITHDRAWN FOR CONSUMPTION DURING THE LAST TWO FISCAL YEARS.

Articles taxed	Fiscal years ended June 30— 1912	1913	Increase
Spirits distilled from apples, peaches, grapes, pears, pineapples, oranges, apricots, berries, prunes, figs and cherries.....galls..	2,449,331	2,801,767	352,436
Spirits distilled from materials other than apples, peaches, grapes, pears, pineapples, oranges, apricots, berries, prunes, figs and cherries .....galls..	133,377,458	140,418,289	7,040,831
Wine made in imitation, etc., bottles (pint) No..	520	660	140
Fermented liquors .....bbls..	62,108,633	65,245,544	3,136,911

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS ON INTOXICATING LIQUORS FOR 1912.

Objects of taxation	Receipts during fiscal years ended June 30— 1912	1913	Increase
Spirits.			
Spirits, distilled from apples, peaches, grapes, pears, pineapples, oranges, apricots, berries, prunes, figs and cherries..	$ 2,694,264.47	$ 3,081,943.96	$ 387,679.19
Spirits distilled from materials other than apples, peaches, grapes, pears, pineappies, oranges, apricots, berries, prunes, figs and cherrries.....	146,715,203.60	154,460,118.09	7,744,914.49
Rectifiers (special tax).....	327,210.70	296,642.28	*30,568.42
Wine made in imitation of champagne, etc.	52.00	66.00	14.00
Retail liquor dealers (special tax)..	5,396,991.25	4,864,773.36	*532,217.89
Wholesale liquor dealers (special tax)	730,440.53	647,236.81	*85,203.72
Manufacturers of stills (special tax)	1,218.76	1,256.28	37.52
Stills and worms manufactured (special tax)	1,920.00	2,460.00	540.00
Stamps for distilled spirits intended for export.....	2,620.05	2,297.40	*322.65
Case stamps for distilled spirits bottled in bond.....	332,274.30	376,492.30	44,218.00
Grape brandy used in the fortification of sweet wines.....	189,292.11	148,056.36	*41,235.75
Total	$156,391,487.77	$163,879,342.54	$7,487,854.77
Fermented Liquors.			
Ale, beer, lager beer, porter and other similar fermented liquors.	$ 62,108,633.39	$ 65,245,544.40	$3,136,911.01
Brewers (special tax).....	153,812.61	137,304.30	*16,508.31
Retail dealers in malt liquors (special tax)	354,296.46	311,639.66	*42,656.80
Wholesale dealers in malt liquors (special tax).....	652,028.05	572,501.24	*79,526.81
Total	$ 63,268,770.51	$ 66,266,989.60	$2,998,219.09

*Decrease.

CONSUMPTION OF DISTILLED LIQUORS.

The consumption of intoxicating liquors in the United States reached the highest point in 1907, when it amounted to 134,031,066.7 gallons. The amount withdrawn for consumption in no year since 1907 has equalled that amount.

The following table shows the amount of domestic and imported distilled liquors consumed in the United States during each year for the past seventy years:

DISTILLED SPIRITS CONSUMED IN THE UNITED STATES, 1840-1911.

FISCAL YEAR	Domestic Spirits Consumed(a)		Imported for Consumption	Total(b)
	From Fruit (Proof Gallons)	All Others (Proof Gallons)	(Proof Gallons)	(Proof Gallons)
1840	(c)	40,378,090	2,682,794	43,060,884
1850	(c)	46,768,083	5,065,390	51,833,473
1860	(c)	83,904,258	6,064,393	89,968,651
1870	1,223,830	77,266,368	1,405,510	79,895,708
1871-80(c)	1,438,179	58,950,489	1,643,416	62,032,085
1881-90(c)	1,323,579	73,521,253	1,530,376	76,375,208
1891	1,219,436	88,335,483	1,602,646	91,157,565
1892	1,961,062	94,161,107	1,179,671	97,301,840
1893	1,687,541	98,202,790	1,397,422	101,287,753
1894	1,430,553	88,046,771	1,063,885	90,541,209
1895	1,102,703	76,055,500	1,496,860	78,655,063
1896	1,440,810	67,743,431	1,541,504	70,725,745
1897	1,146,131	69,653,106	2,230,711	73,029,948
1898	1,411,448	79,266,860	915,985	81,594,293
1899	1,306,218	84,739,631	1,387,593	87,433,442
1900	1,386,361	94,265,035	1,705,468	97,356,864
1901	1,509,271	100,004,878	1,941,189	103,455,338
1902	1,403,204	104,140,707	2,182,230	107,726,141
1903	1,515,072	113,715,776	2,439,106	117,669,954
1904	1,637,331	116,794,496	2,655,560	121,087,387
1905	1,595,021	116,544,802	2,729,826	120,869,649
1906	1,781,643	122,961,612	3,108,328	127,851,583
1907	1,993,688	134,308,693	3,782,055	140,084,436
1908	1,670,031	119,951,185	3,758,098	125,379,314
1909	1,850,700	114,913,702	4,365,634	121,130,036
1910	2,204,187	126,593,951	4,740,549	133,538,684
1911	2,434,045	132,315,123	3,836,821	138,585,989
1912	2,449,331	133,502,079	3,544,921	139,496,331

(a) Since 1885 includes domestic spirits exported and returned.
(b) Does not include data with respect to commerce between the United States and insular possessions from 1901 to date.
(c) Average for the period.

CONSUMPTION OF WINES.

The consumption of wines in the United States has been gradually increasing until the past three years, the figures showing a decided check in the wine consumption, due to various causes.

The following table gives the amount of domestic and imported wines consumed in the United States during each year for the past seventy years:

Wines Consumed in the United States, 1840-1911.

YEAR	Domestic(a)	Imported for Consumption	Total(b)
	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons
1840	124,734	4,748,362	4,873,096
1850	221,249	6,095,122	6,316,371
1860	1,860,008	8,944,679	10,804,687
1870	3,059,518	9,165,549	12,225,067
1871-80(c)	13,781,774	7,077,921	20,859,695
1881-90(c)	22,484,024	5,034,849	27,518,873
1891	23,736,232	5,347,077	29,083,309
1892	23,033,493	5,231,134	28,264,627
1893	26,391,235	5,245,156	31,636,391
1894	18,040,385	3,842,455	21,882,840
1895	16,589,657	4,274,220	20,863,877
1896	14,599,757	4,101,648	18,701,405
1897	33,940,319	4,331,159	38,271,478
1898	17,453,684	3,114,339	20,568,023
1899	22,835,587	3,524,912	26,360,499
1900	26,242,492	3,745,975	29,988,467
1901	24,008,380	4,388,140	28,396,520
1902	44,743,815	5,020,105	49,763,920
1903	32,634,293	5,604,525	38,238,818
1904	37,538,799	5,772,418	43,311,217
1905	29,369,408	5,690,309	35,059,717
1906	39,847,044	6,638,179	46,485,223
1907	50,079,283	7,659,565	57,738,848
1908	44,421,269	7,700,377	52,121,646
1909	53,609,995	8,169,554	61,779,549
1910	50,684,343	9,863,735	60,548,078
1911	56,655,006	7,204,226	63,859,232
1912	50,619,880	5,804,831	56,424,711

(a) Product less domestic exports.
(b) Does not include data with respect to commerce between the United States and insular possessions from 1901 to date.
(c) Average for the period.

CONSUMPTION OF MALT LIQUORS

The following table shows the amount of domestic and imported malt liquors consumed in the United States during each year for the past seventy years:

MALT LIQUORS CONSUMED IN THE UNITED STATES, 1840-1911.

FISCAL YEAR	Domestic(a) (Proof Gallons)	Imported for Consumption (Proof Galls.)	Total(b) Consumed (Proof Gallons)
1840	23,162,571	148,272	23,310,843
1850	36,361,708	201,301	36,563,009
1860	100,225,879	1,120,790	101,346,669
1870	203,743,401	1,012,755	204,756,156
1871-80(c)	308,197,473	1,469,185	309,666,658
1881-90(c)	645,092,353	2,088,012	647,180,365
1891	944,178,621	3,051,898	947,230,519
1892	986,329,023	2,980,809	989,309,832
1893	1,071,078,562	3,362,509	1,074,441,071
1894	1,033,082,586	2,940,949	1,036,023,535
1895	1,040,000,419	3,033,067	1,043,033,486
1896	1,110,165,435	3,300,531	1,113,465,966
1897	1,066,637,650	3,002,558	1,069,640,208
1898	1,162,042,753	2,457,348	1,164,500,101
1899	1,133,583,481	2,797,427	1,136,380,908
1900	1,219,070,196	3,316,908	1,222,387,104
1901	1,255,464,062	3,596,382	1,259,060,444
1902	1,378,661,954	3,707,222	1,382,369,176
1903	1,446,103,812	4,204,538	1,450,308,350
1904	1,494,541,140	4,837,075	1,499,378,215
1905	1,533,325,442	5,201,168	1,538,526,610
1906	1,694,458,014	5,963,207	1,700,421,221
1907	1,815,141,683	7,171,842	1,822,313,525
1908	1,821,418,322	7,314,126	1,828,732,448
1909	1,745,523,769	7,110,657	1,752,634,426
1910	1,844,038,627	7,301,629	1,851,340,256
1911	1,959,671,286	7,240,458	1,966,911,744
1912	1,925,361,507	7,169,677	1,932,531,184

(a) Product less domestic export.
(b) Does not include the data with respect to commerce between the United States and insular possessions from 1901 to date.
(c) Average for the period.

PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF ALL LIQUORS.

The following table, which shows the per capita consumption of spirits, wines and malt liquors during each year for the past seventy years, furnishes the only statistics by which anything like a just and reasonable estimate can be made as to the increase in liquor consumption in the United States:

CONSUMPTION OF ALL LIQUORS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1840-1912.

YEAR	Total Consumption of Wines and Liquors	Total consumption per capita			
		Distilled Spirits (b)	Wines (c)	Malt Liquors (c)	All Liquors and Wines (c)
	Gallons	P. Galls.	P. Galls.	P. Galls.	P. Galls.
1840	71,244,823	2.52	0.29	1.36	4.17
1850	94,712,853	2.24	.27	1.58	4.08
1860	202,120,007	2.86	.34	3.22	6.43
1870	296,876,931	2.07	.32	5.31	7.70
1871-80(a)	392,558,432	1.39	.47	6.93	8.79
1881-90(a)	751,074,446	1.34	.48	11.38	13.21
1891	1,067,471,393	1.43	.46	14.84	16.72
1892	1,114,876,299	1.49	.43	15.20	17.13
1893	1,207,365,215	1.52	.48	16.19	18.20
1894	1,148,447,584	1.34	.32	15.32	16.98
1895	1,142,552,426	1.14	.30	15.13	16.57
1896	1,202,893,116	1.01	.27	15.85	17.12
1897	1,180,941,634	1.02	.53	14.94	16.50
1898	1,266,662,417	1.12	.28	15.96	17.37
1899	1,250,174,849	1.18	.35	15.30	16.82
1900	1,349,732,435	1.28	.39	16.09	17.76
1901	1,390,912,302	1.31	.36	15.98	17.65
1902	1,539,859,237	1.34	.61	17.18	19.14
1903	1,606,217,122	1.43	.47	17.67	19.57
1904	1,663,776,829	1.45	.52	17.91	19.87
1905	1,694,455,976	1.42	.41	18.02	19.85
1906	1,874,758,027	1.47	.53	19.54	21.55
1907	2,020,136,809	1.58	.65	20.56	22.79
1908	2,006,233,408	1.39	.58	20.26	22.22
1909	1,935,544,011	1.32	.67	19.07	21.06
1910	2,045,427,018	1.43	.65	19.79	21.86
1911	2,169,356,695	1.46	.67	20.66	22.79
1912	2,128,452,226	1.44	.58	19.96	21.98

(a) Average for the period.
(b) Since 1885 includes domestic spirits exported and returned.
(c) Product less domestic export.

The above table shows that the per capita consumption of liquors reached the highest mark in 1907. Several States adopted prohibition in 1907, and a large number of counties in other States voted no-license during 1908 and 1909. This was sufficient to offset the natural increased consumption in the large cities and license areas, and in addition to decrease the average.

PRODUCTION OF LIQUORS AND WINES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Production of Fermented Liquors and Distilled Spirits.

Year Ending June 30	Production of Distilled Spirits, Exclusive of Brandy Distilled from Fruit.(a)						Fermented Liquors Barrels*	Production of Fruit Brandy† Gallons	Total Production of Distilled Spirits‡ Gallons
	Bourbon Gallons Whisky	Rye Whisky Gallons	Alcohol Gallons	Rum Gallons	Gin Gallons	Pure Neutral Spirits Gallons			
1901...	26,209,804	18,263,709	10,775,117	1,724,582	1,636,200	30,228,804	40,614,258	4,047,602	128,568,201
1902...	20,336,250	21,587,221	11,483,305	2,202,047	1,752,281	37,429,734	44,550,127	4,220,400	103,401,447
1903...	26,068.555	22,407,053	12,034,127	2,247,907	1,913,404	54,620,400	46,720,179	6,430,673	112,905,399
1904...	20,247,089	18,371,343	11,486,082	1,801,179	2,110,216	57,997,506	48,265,168	5,193,262	139,505,214
1905...	26,742,168	20,410,422	11,610.799	1,791,987	2,187,709	60,944,811	49,522,029	5,448,584	153,259,378
1906...	24,968,943	21,469,720	11,173,614	1,730,102	2,323,289	59,626,733	54,724,553	4,444,072	150,110,197
1907...	33,090,791	23,550,196	16,123.379	2,022,407	2,947,688	60,802,852	58,622,002	6,138,305	174,712,218
1908...	14,120,484	13,587,863	16,849,154	1,895,922	2,756,753	50,935,821	58,814,033	6,899,823	133,889.563
	Whisky Gallons	Rum Gallons	Gin Gallons	Alcohol Gallons	Commercial Alcohol Gallons	Total‡ Gallons			
1909...	70,152,175	1,952,374	2,483,743	42,563,103	16,078,083	133,450,755	56,364,360	6,440,858	139,891,613
1910...	82,463,894	2,253,950	2,985,435	50,703,846	17,623,867	156,237,526	59,544,775	7,656,434	163,893,960
1911...	100,647,155	2,631,059	3,345,371	24,408,462	§44,205,330	175,402,395	63,283,123	7,953,132	183,355,527
1912...	98,209,574	2,832,516	3,577,862	27,629,346	§45,869,685	178,249,985	62,176,694	9,321,823	187,571,808

(a) In 1909 and 1910, as classified by Internal Revenue Circular No. 723, embodying opinion of attorney general as to names of spirits; in later years, as classified by Internal Revenue Circular No. 737, embodying opinion of the president, dated Dec. 27, 1909.

*Of not more than 31 gallons. The figures include fermented liquors secured from breweries for export, free of tax. †Including apple, peach and grape. ‡Including also high wines and miscellaneous spirits. §Neutral and cologne spirits.

Distilled spirits other than fruit brandy (tax paid for consumption), 1909, 114,799,465 gallons; 1910, 126,453,592 gallons; 1911, 132,166,143 gallons; 1912, 133,377,458 gallons.

The production of wines in the United States in 1912 was 51,577,000 gallons, of which California produced: Sweet 17,527,000, dry 22,500,000, New York 4,750,000, Ohio 4,000,000, Virginia 1,000,000, Missouri 750,000, New Jersey 300,000; other States 750,000.

IMPORTATION OF SPIRITS, MALT LIQUORS AND WINES INTO THE UNITED STATES, IN QUANTITIES.

Year Ending June 30	1910	1911	1912	1913
Malt liquors, in bottles or jugs, gallons	1,727,541	1,954,092	1,651,564	1,452,728
Malt liquors, not in bottles or jugs, gallons	5,560,491	5,339,800	5,523,941	6,245,922
Spirits, distilled and spirituous compounds, brandy, proof gallons	716,259	409,242	509,286	610,358
Spirits, distilled and spirituous compounds, all other, proof gallons	3,546,162	3,265,108	3,141,450	3,470,352
Spirits, domestic manufacture, returned, gallons	119,646	148,975	124,624	113,950
Wines, still wines in casks, gallons	7,100,661	4,812,787	3,864,070	4,417,130
Wines, still wines in bottles, dozen	822,243	596,521	577,244	677,111
Wines, champagne and other sparkling, dozen	391,003	218,495	281,134	280,828
VALUES				
Malt liquors	$3,263,953	$3,396,366	$3,279,926	$3,290,265
Spirits, distilled and compounds(a)	6,988,725	6,076,929	6,463,228	7,374,157
Wines	13,007,293	8,531,613	9,591,451	10,078,707

(a) Compounds not included afer 1908.

CONSUMPTION OF SPIRITS, MALT LIQUORS AND WINES IN THE UNITED STATES, IN GALLONS.

Year Ending June 30	Distilled Spirits Consumed			Wines Consumed		Malt Liquors Consumed		Total Consumption
	Domestic Spirits		Imported Spirits	Domestic Wines	Imported Wines	Domestic Malt Liquors	Malt Liquors Imported	
	From Fruit	All Other						
1902	1,403,204	104,140,707	2,182,230	44,743,815	5,020,105	1,378,661,954	3,707,222	1,539,859,237
1903	1,515,072	113,715,776	2,439,106	32,634,293	5,604,525	1,446,103,812	4,204,538	1,606,217,122
1904	1,637,331	116,794,496	2,655,560	37,538,799	5,772,418	1,494,541,140	4,837,075	1,663,776,829
1905	1,595,021	116,544,802	2,729,826	29,369,408	5,690,309	1,533,325,442	5,201,168	1,694,455,976
1906	1,781,643	122,961,612	3,108,328	39,847,044	6,638,179	1,694,458,014	5,963,207	1,874,758,027
1907	1,993,688	134,308,693	3,782,055	50,079,283	7,659,565	1,815,141,683	7,171,842	2,020,136,809
1908	1,670,031	119,951,185	3,758,098	44,421,269	7,700,377	1,821,418,322	7,314,126	2,006,233,408
1909	1,850,700	114,913,702	4,365,634	53,609,995	8,169,554	1,745,523,769	7,110,657	1,935,544,011
1910	2,204,184	126,593,951	4,340,549	50,684,343	9,863,735	1,844,065,029	7,301,629	2,045,353,420
1911	2,434,045	132,315,123	3,836,821	56,655,006	7,204,226	1,959,671,296	7,240,458	2,169,356,975
1912	2,449,331	133,502,079	3,544,921	50,619,880	5,804,831	1,925,361,507	7,169,677	2,128,452,226

TEMPERANCE ADVANCE AND INCREASED CONSUMPTION OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

Enemies of the temperance movement point to the continued increase in the consumption of intoxicating liquors in the United States as evidence of the failure of prohibition laws to curtail the amount of liquors consumed. The ridiculousness of such an argument or such a claim is readily shown by the statistical reports of the internal revenue department of the United States government.

In 1870 the per capita consumption of all intoxicating liquors of the United States was 7.7 gallons; in 1890 the per capita consumption was 15.53 gallons, showing an increase during the twenty years of a little more than 100 per cent. For the twenty years following 1890, or from 1890 to 1910, the per capita consumption increased from 15.53 to 21.86, or not quite 41 per cent.

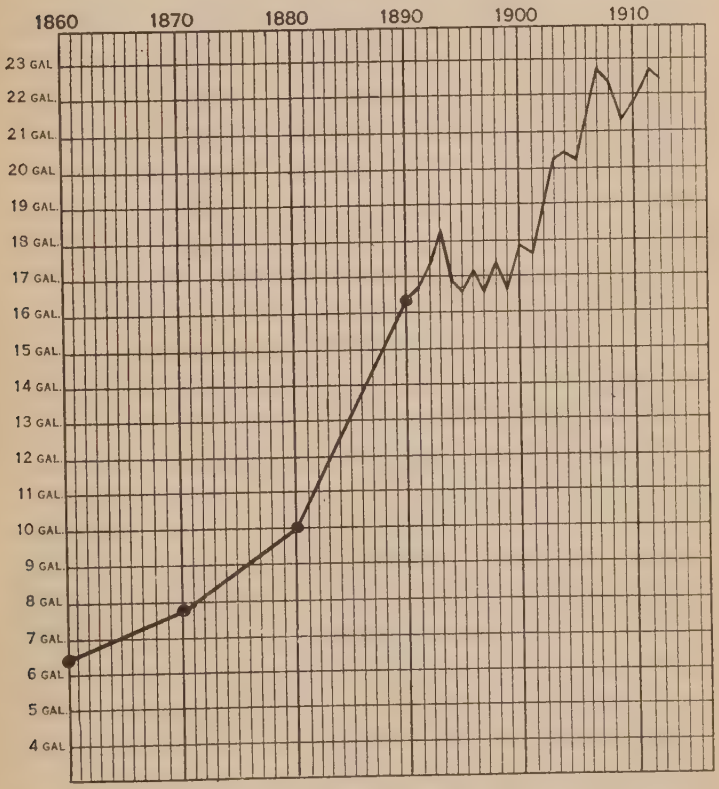
If the same rate of increase had continued during the twenty years following 1890 as prevailed during the twenty years preceding 1890, the per capita consumption of all liquors in the United States in 1910 would have been 31.06 gallons, while as a matter of fact it was 21.86 gallons. That is to say, had the total population of the United States been living in license territory under the direct influence of the liquor traffic in 1890, and had one-third of the entire population freed itself of the curse of the liquor traffic during the twenty years following 1890, and had the same ratio of increase in consumption of liquors continued among the people who, during the same twenty years, continued to live under the direct influence of the liquor traffic, this falling-off in what would otherwise naturally have been the per capita consumption in 1910, would have just about equalled the difference between 31.06 gallons and 21.86 gallons.

As a matter of fact, this difference shows the result of the adoption of no-license laws on the per capita consumption of intoxicating liquors. In 1890 about 25 per cent of the population of the United States was living in no-license territory. In 1910 about 50 per cent of the population of the United States was living in no-license territory, so that the increase in the population under no-license from 1890 to 1910 was in reality just about one-third of the proportionate population which in 1890 was living under license. In other words, the proportionate population living under the direct influence of the liquor traffic in 1890 was decreased 33 1-3 per cent during the twenty years following 1890, while the consumption of intoxicating liquors for 1910 was 30 per cent less than it would have been in 1910 had the same rate of increase continued for the twenty years following 1890 as prevailed for the twenty years preceding 1890.

As a matter of fact, however, the present anti-liquor movement did not really begin to secure tangible results until after the year 1900. Indeed, the greatest prohibition victories have taken place since 1907, and in this connection it is worthy of notice that

at no time since 1907 has the per capita consumption of intoxicating liquors in the United States been larger than it was that year, in spite of the large increase in population.

Increase in the Per Capita Consumption of All Liquors During the Last Fifty Years.



The above diagram shows the average yearly increase in per capita consumption of liquors for the first three decades, and the actual yearly per capita consumption for the last two decades. It will be observed that the per capita consumption increased as much in the ten years preceding 1890 as it has during the entire twenty-two years since 1890.

CONSUMPTION OF BEER, WINE AND ALCOHOL IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, IN GALLONS.(a)

COUNTRIES	Malt Liquors	Wines	Alcohol
United States (b)	1,966,911,744	63,859,232	†138,585,989
United Kingdom	1,397,314,800	‡15,206,400	‡40,078,000
Russia	§231,445,000	*25,000,000	b238,347,000
Germany	1,703,553,000	74,602,000	94,203,000
France	375,729,000	1,541,406,000	70,903,000
Spain	*20,000,000	345,931,000	.....
Belgium	411,735,000	9,114,000	10,672,000
Italy	17,382,000	1,011,982,000	26,100,000
Austria	§492,941,000	178,579,000	54,657,000
Denmark	61,710,000	.....	7,988,500
Sweden	§72,250,000	.....	8,638,000
Portugal	.....	146,271,000	.....
Norway	11,808,000	.....	2,034,000
Bulgaria	3,196,000	34,870,000	581,000
Netherlands	.....	2,298,000	10,805,000
Roumania	4,914,000	33,682,000	6,657,000
Hungary	§55,740,000	98,562,000	§43,667,000
Switzerland	64,616,000	52,168,000	3,579,500

*Estimated, 1903. †Distilled spirits. §Figures for 1908. ‡Figures for 1910. (a) Returns are for 1909, except as noted. (b) Figures for 1911.

WINE PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD.

The following table shows estimates of wine production in gallons by the principal wine-producing countries to the French publication Moniteur Vinicole, and is for the year 1912:

COUNTRIES	Gallons	COUNTRIES	Gallons
France	1,568,751,645	Servia	11,887,650
Italy	1,195,612,286	Brazil	11,887,650
Spain	375,121,400	Tunis	6,604,250
Algeria	176,232,588	Uruguay	5,547,570
Argentina	108,309,700	Australia	5,283,400
Russia	100,384,600	Peru	5,283,400
Portugal	95,761,625	Cape of Good Hope	3,962,550
Hungary	70,533,390	Corsica	2,568,683
Austria	66,042,500	Bolivia	2,113,360
Chile	66,042,500	Luxemburg	1,188,765
Germany	63,400,800	Canada	1,056,680
Greece and Islands	55,475,700	Azores, Canaries and Maderia	1,003,846
United States	42,267,200	Mexico	528,340
Bulgaria	31,700,400	Persia	79,251
Turkey and Cyprus	26,417,000	Egypt	39,625
Switzerland	23,854,551		
Roumania	23,775,300	Total	4,148,718,205

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE TAXES.

Special Taxes and Rates.

Rectifiers of less than 500 barrels a year, $100; rectifiers of 500 barrels or more a year, $200.

Wholesale liquor dealers, $100; retail liquor dealers, $25.

Wholesale dealers in malt liquors, $50; retail dealers in malt liquors, $20.

Manufacturers of stills, $50; and for stills or worms, manufactured, each, $20.

Brewers: Annual manufacture less than 500 barrels, $50; annual manufacture 500 barrels or more, $100.

Manufacturers of filled cheese, $400; wholesale dealers in filled cheese, $250; retail dealers in filled cheese, $12.

Manufacturers of oleomargarine, $600; wholesale dealers in oleomargarine artifically colored in imitation of butter, $480; wholesale dealers in oleomargarine free from artificial coloration, $200; retail dealers in oleomargarine artificially colored in imitation of butter, $48; retail dealers in oleomargarine free from artificial coloration, $6.

Manufacturers of adulterated butter, $600; wholesale dealers in adulterated butter, $480; retail dealers in adulterated butter, $48; manufacturers of process or renovated butter, $50; manufacturers, packers or repackers of mixed flour, $12.

Distilled Spirits, Etc.

Distilled spirits, per gallon, $1.10; stamps for distilled spirits intended for export, each 10 cents; except when affixed to packages containing two or more five-gallon cans for export, 5 cents.

Case stamps for spirits bottled in bond, 10 cents.

Wines, liquors, or compounds known or denominated as wine, and made in imitation of sparkling wine or champagne, but not made from grapes grown in the United States, and liquors not made from grapes, currants, rhubarb or berries grown in the United States, but produced by being rectified or mixed with distilled spirits or by the infusion of any matter in spirits, to be sold as wine, or as a substitute for wine, in bottles containing not more than one pint per bottle or package, 10 cents; same in bottles containing more than one pint and not more than one quart, per bottle or package, 20 cents, (and at the same rate for any larger quantity of such merchandise, however put up or whatever may be the package). Grape brandy used in the fortification of pure, sweet wine under an act approved June 7, 1906 (to be assessed), per gallon, cents.

Fermented Liquors.

Fermented liquors per barrel, containing not more than thirty-one gallons, $1 (and at a proportionate rate for halves, thirds, quarters, sixths and eighths of barrels); more than one barrel of thirty-one gallons and not more than sixty-three gallons, in one package, $2.

CONNECTICUT HIGH SCHOOLS.

The last report of the Connecticut State Board of Education gives sixty-eight towns as having high schools. There are

twenty-two of these high schools with a total of 1,103 resident pupils in no-license towns, having a population of 69,593, or an average of one pupil to each sixty-three inhabitants.

RACE SUICIDE IN ITS RELATION TO PROHIBITION AND LICENSE.

The following tables show the number of persons to every 100 families in the several States:

The Prohibition States.

STATE	Total Population 1910	Number Families 1910	Number Persons to every 100 Families
Georgia	2,609,121	553,264	471.6
Kansas	1,690,949	395,771	427.3
Maine	742,371	177,960	417.2
Mississippi	1,797,114	384,724	467.1
North Carolina	2,206,287	440,334	501.0
North Dakota	577,056	120,910	477.3
Oklahoma	1,657,155	351,167	471.9
Tennessee	2,184,789	462,553	472.3
West Virginia	1,221,119	248,480	491.4
Total	14,685,961	3,135,163	468.4

The Near-Prohibition States.

States in each of which more than 50 per cent of the population is under Prohibition.

STATE	Total Population 1910	Number Families 1910	Number Persons to every 100 Families
Alabama	2,138,093	454,767	470.2
Arkansas	1,574,449	333,368	472.3
Colorado	799,024	194,467	411.4
Florida	752,619	171,422	439.0
Idaho	325,594	73,669	442.0
Indiana	2,700,876	654,891	412.4
Iowa	2,224,771	512,515	434.1
Kentucky	2,289,905	494,788	463.0
Louisiana	1,656,388	344,144	481.3
Minnesota	2,075,708	416,452	498.4
Nebraska	1,192,214	265,549	449.0
New Hampshire	430,572	103,156	417.4
South Carolina	1,515,400	315,204	480.8
South Dakota	583,888	131,060	445.5
Texas	3,896,542	798,426	488.0
Vermont	355,956	85,178	417.9
Virginia	2,061,612	419,452	491.7
Total	26,573,611	5,768,508	461.4

The Partially License States.

States in each of which more than 25 per cent but less than 50 per cent of the population is under Prohibition.

STATE	Total Population 1910	Number Families 1910	Number Persons to every 100 Families
California	2,377,549	563,636	421.8
Delaware	202,322	44,951	450.1
Illinois	5,638,591	1,264,717	445.8
Maryland	1,295,346	274,824	471.3
Massachusetts	3,366,416	734,013	460.0
Michigan	2,810,173	657,418	427.5
Missouri	3,293,335	749,812	439.2
Ohio	4,767,121	1,138,165	418.8
Oregon	672,765	151,858	443.0
Utah	373,351	77,339	482.7
Washington	1,141,990	254,692	448.4
Wisconsin	2,333,860	499,629	467.1
Wyoming	145,965	32,092	454.8
Total	28,418,784	6,543,146	434.3

The License States.

States in each of which less than 25 per cent of the population is under Prohibition.

STATE	Total Population 1910	Number Families 1910	Number Persons to every 100 Families
Arizona	204,354	47,927	426.4
Connecticut	1,114,756	246,659	451.9
District of Columbia	331,069	71,339	464.1
Montana	376,053	86,602	434.2
Nevada	81,875	23,677	345.8
New Jersey	2,537,167	558,202	454.5
New Mexico	327,301	78,883	414.9
New York	9,113,614	2,046,845	445.3
Pennsylvania	7,665,111	1,630,628	470.1
Rhode Island	542,610	117,976	459.9
Total	22,293,910	4,908,738	454.2

Pennsylvania High License Law.

One of the notorious features of the Pennsylvania Brooks High License law is its failure to prevent the speakeasy business. We may take as a type the town of Tyler, a mining town in Clearfield county. Located in this town is what seems to be a decent and respectable hotel. The proprietor was penalized some years ago for violation of the law, but the citizens declare, that to the best of their knowledge, he keeps the law as well as it can be kept. Yet a recent visit to that town with some investigations

carried on revealed the presence of at least five speakeasies, all of which are kept by Italians. They are running wide open and even small boys can secure liquor without difficulty. In one day two of these proprietors received between them a total of 125 kegs of beer. In three months' time, one man whose business it is to load empty kegs, loaded 5,000 to be sent back to the breweries by these speakeasy proprietors. It is said that recently the money orders from these blind tigers to the breweries amounted in one month to over $3,000. The statement often made that well-regulated license prevents speakeasies is refuted by this and hundreds of cases like it throughout the state.

Law Enforcement in Massachusetts.

In Massachusetts there are 140 per cent more illegal payers of internal revenue liquor taxes in the licensed places than in unlicensed places. The figures also show that there is one unlicensed place which pays the United States internal revenue tax for each 1,497 of the population in licensed cities and towns, while in the no-license cities and towns there is only one for every 3,557 population. The figures of the number of places of unwarranted internal revenue liquor dealers paid in the different cities of Massachusetts who beyond all controversy had license, does not even reduce the number of illegal liquor sellers. The following figures are certainly interesting:

LICENSE CITIES, 1910	Number internal revenue liquor dealers' taxes paid.	Number paying local license	Excess or unwarranted liquor dealers' taxes paid U. S. Govt.	NO-LICENSE CITIES, 1910	Number internal liquor dealers' licenses paid.	Number holding druggists' licenses or certificates of fitness.	Excess or unwarranted liquor dealers' taxes paid U. S. Govt.
Boston	1,605	1,218	387	Beverly	37	10	27
Chelsea	58	41	17	Brockton	30	27	3
Chicopee	44	27	17	Cambridge	72	63	9
Fall River	228	156	72	Everett	10	10	0
Fitchburg	92	68	24	Haverhill	42	25	17
Gloucester	87	60	27	Lynn	72	42	30
Holyoke	144	93	51	Malden	29	20	9
Lawrence	179	118	61	Medford	13	14	0
Lowell	206	149	57	Melrose	7	6	1
Marlborough ...	45	26	19	Newburyport ..	23	9	14
New Bedford....	217	149	68	Newton	17	25	0
North Adams....	58	43	15	Quincy	13	11	2
Northampton ...	37	28	9	Salem	46	24	22
Pittsfield	57	39	18	Somerville	41	35	0
Springfield	188	137	51	Woburn	11	7	4
Taunton	76	43	33	Waltham	18	12	6
Worcester	306	191	115				

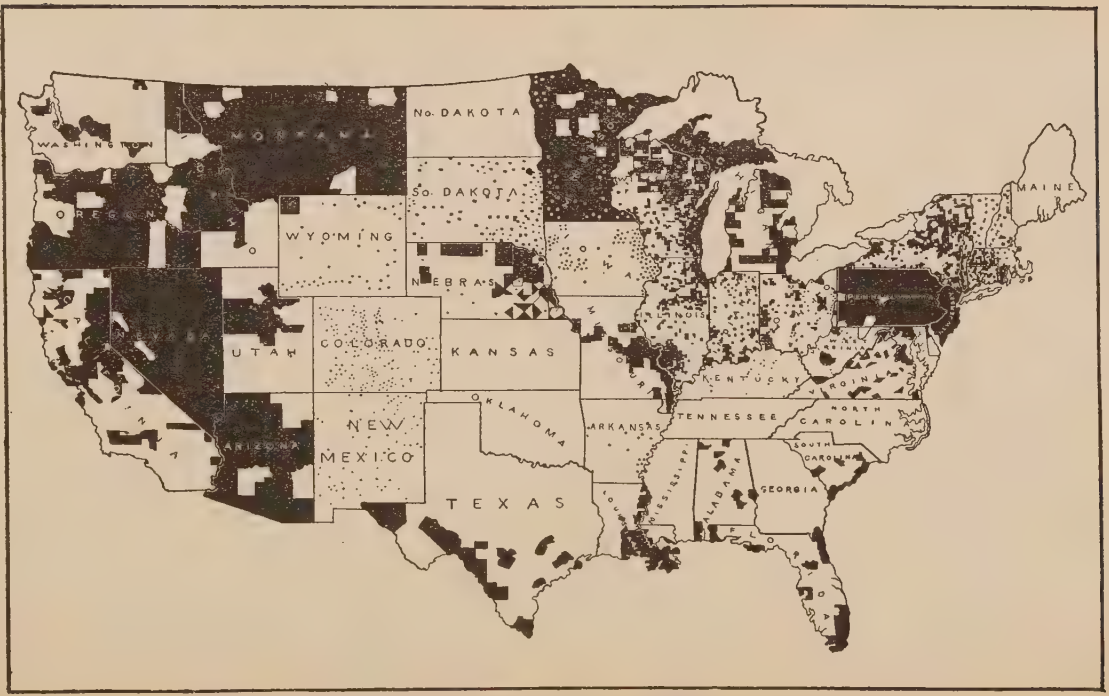
A Declaration of Principles of the Anti-Saloon League of America

We declare our settled conviction that license and regulation are inadequate to exterminate the liquor traffic. The license system, instead of eliminating the evils of the traffic, has become its last and strongest fortress.

The liquor traffic is national in its organization, character and influence. It overflows the boundaries of States and refuses to be regulated or controlled. It is a federal evil; a national menace, too powerful for State authority, requiring national jurisdiction and treatment. It beggars the individual, burdens the State and impoverishes the Nation. It commercializes vice and capitalizes human weakness. It impairs the public health; breaks the public peace and debauches the public morals. It intimidates and makes cowards of public men. It dominates parties and conventions. It cajoles, bribes or badgers the makers, interpreters and administrators of law, and suborns the public press.

It claims for itself a special right and privilege asserted by no other interest in all the land, however great or powerful; a right and privilege utterly incompatible with free government—the right and privilege to infract municipal ordinances at will, to violate and break legislative resolves and enactments and to set aside the constitutional provisions of sovereign States, however solemn and sacred. Refusing all domestic regulation and control, it leaves the American people but two alternatives—the abject surrender of their inherent right of self-government or its national annihilation. Between such a choice free men cannot hesitate. We therefore declare for its national annihilation by an amendment to the Federal Constitution which shall forever prohibit throughout the territory of the United States the manufacture and sale, and the importation, exportation and transportation of intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage. To the consummation of this high purpose, we hereby pledge, as pledged our patriot fathers 137 years ago for the Nation's independence, "Our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor."

Trusting in Almighty God, we call upon all patriotic citizens to give their support thereto.



"WET" AND "DRY" MAP OF UNITED STATES, JANUARY 1, 1914.

□ "Dry;" ■ "Wet"

ALABAMA

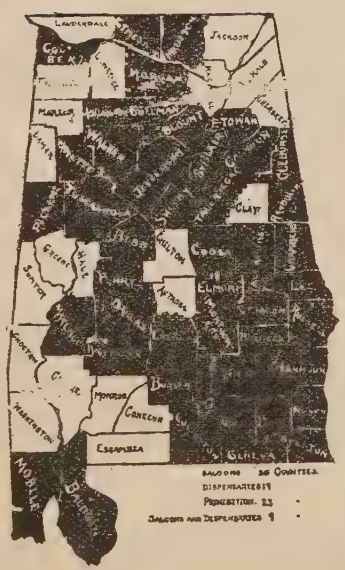
Area, 51,279 Sq. Miles. **Area under no-license, 50,253 Sq. Miles.**
Population, 2,138,093. **Population under no-license, 1,924,284.**
Urban Population, 370,431. **Rural Population, 1,767,662.**
Density of population per square mile..... 41.7
Foreign-Born Population ..... 00.8 per cent.
Number distilleries operated in 1913..... 4
Bushels of grain used in distilling in 1913..... 33,360
Gallons of other materials used in distilling in 1913..... None
Production of distilled spirits in 1913 (gals.).....122,426.7
Gallons of spirits rectified in 1913..... None
Fermented liquors produced in 1913 (bbls.)..... 44,945
Number of paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.. 34.7
Number of insane in hospitals per 100,000 population..... 95.4
Number of state prisoners per 100,000 population..... 172.7
No. persons holding Federal retail liquor tax receipts.....1,185
(Includes drug stores and other places retailing liquors.)
Children of School Age, 683,888. **No. pupils enrolled 424,611.**
Per cent persons, age 15 to 20 years, attending school..... 34.4
Church Communicants, 824,209.

Names and Population of all no-license counties:

Autauga 20,038	**Dale** 21,608	**Macon** 26,049
Baldwin 18,178	**Dallas** 53,401	**Marengo** 39,923
Barbour 32,728	**DeKalb** 28,261	**Marion** 17,495
Bibb 22,791	**Elmore** 28,245	**Marshall** 28,553
Blount 21,456	**Escambia** 18,889	**Monroe** 27,155
Bullock 30,196	**Etowah** 39,109	**Morgan** 33,781
Butler 29,030	**Fayette** 16,248	**Perry** 31,222
Calhoun 39,115	**Franklin** 19,369	**Pickens** 25,055
Chambers 36,056	**Geneva** 26,230	**Randolph** 24,659
Cherokee 20,226	**Green** 22,717	**St. Clair** 20,715
Chilton 23,187	**Hale** 27,883	**Shelby** 26,949
Choctaw 18,483	**Henry** 20,943	**Sumter** 28,639
Clarke 30,987	**Houston** 32,414	**Talladega** 37,921
Clay 21,006	**Jackson** 32,918	**Tallapoosa** 31,034
Cleburne 13,385	**Lamar** 17,487	**Tuscaloosa** 47,559
Coffee 26,119	**Lauderdale** 30,936	**Walker** 37,013
Conecuh 21,433	**Lawrence** 21,984	**Washington** 14,454
Coosa 16,634	**Lee** 32,867	**Wilcox** 33,810
Covington 32,124	**Limestone** 26,880	**Winston** 12,855
Crenshaw 23,313	**Lowndes** 31,894	

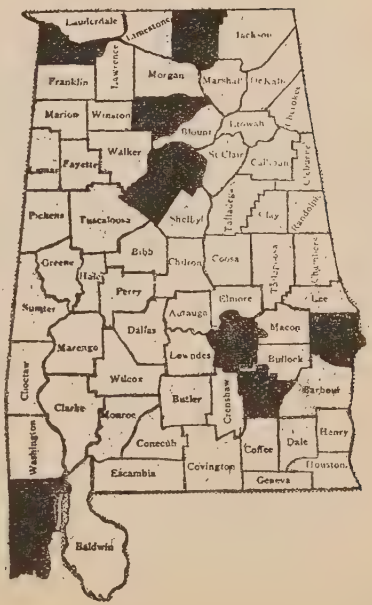
TEMEPRANCE PROGRESS IN ALABAMA TOLD IN MAPS

January 1, 1907.



December 31, 1908.

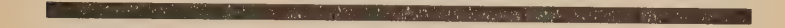
January 1, 1914.



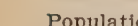
Names and Population of all no-license cities of 5,000 or more:

Anniston 12,794	Eufaula 4,259	Selma 13,649
Dothan 7,016	Gadsden 10,557	Talladega 5,854
Decatur 4,228	New Decatur .. 6,118	Tuscaloosa 8,407
Florence 6,689	Opelika 4,734	

Population Under No-License, 90 per cent.



Population Under License, 10 per cent.



Alabama has a local option law for counties, but the old statutory Prohibition law of 1907 remains in effect in fifty-nine of the sixty-seven counties.

Since the county option law has been in operation seventeen counties have voted. Nine have voted dry; one has voted for the dispensary, and seven have voted for open saloons.

When the Prohibition law went into effect in 1908 there were seventeen counties in the state where saloons existed. It will be impossible to put the saloons back in all these seventeen counties. The no-license provision is being well enforced in the other counties of the state.

By premature action on the part of some of the friends of the temperance cause, a good and sufficient test of state-wide Prohibition by statutory provision was prevented. The statutory provision went into effect in 1908, and on account of pressure brought to bear by over-enthusiastic enemies of the liquor traffic, a prohibitory amendment to the constitution was submitted in 1909, with the issue clouded in several different ways. The loss of the amendment both encouraged the liquor forces and discouraged the temperance forces. But the tide has turned, and at the present time in Alabama there is greater demand for state-wide Prohibition than when the prohibitory law was enacted in 1907.

ARIZONA

Area, 113,810 Sq. Miles. Area under no-license, 35,000 Sq. Miles.
Population, 204,354. Population under no-license, 45,000.
Urban Population, 63,260. Rural Population, 141,094.
Density of population per square mile..... 1.8
Foreign-Born Population.....19.7 per cent.
Number distilleries operated in 1913..... 0
Bushels of grain used in distilling in 1913..... None
Gallons of other materials used in distilling in 1913..... None
Production of distilled spirits in 1913 (gals.)..... None

Gallons of spirits rectified in 1913..... 13,158.3
Fermented liquors produced in 1913 (bbls.)..... 20.410
Number of paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.. 131.6
Number of insane in hospitals per 100,000 population..... 164.9
Number of state prisoners per 100,000 population..... 315.6
No. persons holding Federal retail liquor tax receipts..... 877
(Includes drug stores and all other places retailing liquors.)
Children of School Age, 49,045. No. Pupils enrolled, 31,312.
Per cent persons, age 15 to 20 years, attending school..... 30.8
Church Communicants, 45,057.

Population Under No-License, 22 per cent.

Population Under License, 78 per cent.

Arizona is under local option, the present law having been enacted by the territorial legislature of 1909. Two entire counties of the State are dry. There are also three dry municipalities ranging from 1,000 to 5,000 and two dry municipalities of less than 1,000. The law of Arizona also provides for the segregation of saloons where it is deemed advisable, and some progress has been made by the use of this provision. The large Indian reservations in the State are dry, which makes a considerable amount of dry territory in spite of the fact that comparatively few people live under no-license.

The fight is on for county local option without the segregation feature contained in the present law.

ARKANSAS

Area, 52,525 Sq. Miles. Area under no-license, 52,000 Sq. Miles.
Population, 1,574,449. Population under no-license, 574,449.
Urban Population, 202,681. Rural Population, 1,371,768.
Density of population per square mile..... 30
Foreign-Born Population..... 1.1 per cent.
Number distilleries operated in 1913..... 13
Bushels of grain used in distilling in 1913..... 10,403
Gallons of other materials used in distilling in 1913..... None
Production of distilled spirits in 1913 (gals.).....113,102.9
Gallons of spirits rectified in 1913.....107,739.1
Fermented liquors produced in 1913 (bbls.)..... 10,550
Number of paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.. 33.9
Number of insane in hospitals per 100,000 population..... 69.4

Number of state prisoners per 100,000 population..... 84.5

No persons holding Federal retail liquor tax receipts..... 878
(Includes drug stores and all other places retailing liquors.)

Children of School Age, 532,164. No. pupils enrolled, 395,978.

Per cent persons, age 15 to 20 years, attending school..... 39.8

Church Communicants, 426,179.

Names and Population of All No-License Cities of 5,000 or More.

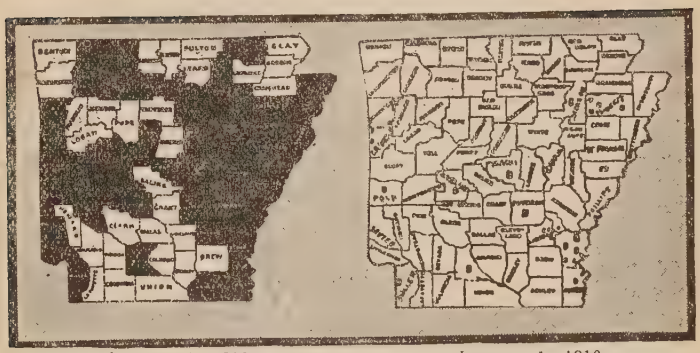
Argenta 11,138	Helena 8,772	Marianna 4,810
El Dorado 4,202	Hot Springs ...14,434	Paragould 5,248
Fayetteville ... 4,471	Jonesboro 7,123	Pine Bluff 15,102
Ft. Smith 23,975	Little Rock ...45,941	Texarkana 5,655

The so-called Prohibition law passed by the legislature of 1913 and known as the Going bill, has the practical effect of placing the entire State of Arkansas under Prohibition January 1, 1914, the time at which the provisions of the law go into effect. This act, which was approved February 17, 1913, makes it unlawful for any court, town or city council to issue a license to sell intoxicating liquors except in cases where such a license is asked for by a petition signed by a majority of the white adult population within the incorporated limits of the town or city where the license is to be used. The law further provides that in order to secure a license in this manner the county must have voted for license at the last general election on that question. The law further provides that the petition calling for the issuing of a license signed by a majority of the adult population must be published in at least two issues of some newspaper published in the town where the petition is circulated at least ten days before the petition is acted upon.

The liquor interests of Arkansas have fought desperately to keep this new law from going into effect. They invoked the referendum and secured 12,155 names, or 4,000 in excess of the legal requirements, to have the law referred to a vote of the people. The legislature, however, anticipating such a move, attached to the act an emergency clause which, under the provisions of the Arkansas constitution, precludes the operation of the referendum. The matter has been fought through the courts, and the law, as well as the emergency clause, has been sustained by the supreme court of the state. There is no question, therefore, that for at least ten days after January 1 Arkansas will be under Prohibition, because no petition can be filed until the law goes into effect, January 1, and no petition can be acted upon until ten days after it has been published two consecutive times.

The liquor interests of a few cities such as Ft. Smith, Hot Springs, Pine Bluff, Little Rock, Argenta and Helena are endeavoring to secure the necessary petitions to have licenses granted, but their success is very doubtful in view of the fact that they must secure on their petitions a majority of all the white

ARKANSAS, 1900, 1901 and 1913.



January 1, 1900. January 1, 1910.

December 1, 1913.

men and women in any single city. If they succeed at all the saloons in the state will be at least limited to two or three cities.

The Masonic Grand Lodge of Arkansas since the passage of this law has adopted a resolution making it a Masonic offense for any Mason in the State to sign a petition for the granting of a saloon license, or to circulate such a petition.

CALIFORNIA

Area 155,652 Sq. Miles. Area under no-license, 68,101 Sq. Miles.
Population, 2,377,549. Population under no-license, 600,000.
Urban Population, 1,469,739. Rural Population, 907,810.
Density of population per square mile..... 15.3
Foreign-Born Population ..... 24.7 per cent.
Number distilleries operated in 1913..... 181
Bushels of grain used in distilling in 1913..... 58,182
Gallons of other materials used in distilling in 1913.... 4,436,592
Production of distilled spirits in 1913 (gals.).....11,076,156.0
Gallons of spirits rectified in 1913..... 3,641,954.3
Fermented liquors produced in 1913 (bbls.)..... 1,335,449
Number of paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population 195.4
Number of insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.. 277.7
Number of state prisoners per 100,000 population..... 183.4
No. persons holding Federal retail liquor tax receipts.....15,768
(Includes drug stores and all other places retailing liquors.)
Children of School Age, 540,081. No. pupils enrolled, 368,391.
Per cent persons, age 15 to 20 years, attending school..... 36.6
Church Communicants, 611,464.

Names and Population of All No-License Cities of 5,000 or More.

Alhambra 5,021	Palo Alto 4,486	**Riverside** 15,212
Berkeley 40,434	Pasadena 33,291	**Santa Ana** 8,429
Hanford 4,829	**Pomona** 10,207	Visalia 4,550
Long Beach....22,000	Redlands 12,300	**Whittier** 4,550
	Santa Barbara.12,000	

Population Under No-License, 25 per cent.

Population Under License, 75 per cent.

NORTHERN AND CENTRAL CALIFORNIA.

It is now two years and four months since the first election under the state local option law. We today have in Northern and Central California, consisting of forty-eight counties, 110 supervisorial districts which are dry and 117 which are wet, the dry territory being equal to about twenty-two whole counties. In this section of the state, moreover, there are forty-three dry incorporated cities and towns, and 103 wet incorporated cities and towns, 30 per cent of our incorporated towns being free from saloons.

In these forty-eight counties there are about 400 towns incorporated and unincorporated that have banished their saloons by ballot. When the local option law went into effect a little over

"WET" AND "DRY" MAP OF NORTHERN AND CENTRAL CALIFORNIA, JANUARY 1, 1914.

two years ago there were about 200 dry towns in the State. Today there are 690 dry towns.

Eleven counties have all their supervisorial districts dry, outside the incorporated towns; six other counties have all their districts dry but one; three other counties have three out of five districts dry.

Lake county is all dry. Tulare county is all dry but one mountain hotel. Tehama, Kings, Merced, Colusa and Sutter counties are all dry but one town. Yolo county is all dry but one precinct. Butte, Fresno and Stanislaus counties are all dry but two towns. Humboldt county, with all its supervisorial districts dry, has but five wet towns.

No territory that had previously voted dry under the local option law has returned to saloons. In seven districts second elections have been held and all the dry territory has been held, while much new territory has been added.

The legislature of 1913 passed a state law which requires saloons to close from 2 o'clock to 6 o'clock a. m., which puts an end to the all-night saloons of San Francisco.

The Anti-Saloon League prevented all adverse legislation which was attempted by the liquor traffic in 1913. Both the politicians and the liquor traffic recognize the Anti-Saloon League as a force in public affairs that must be reckoned with.

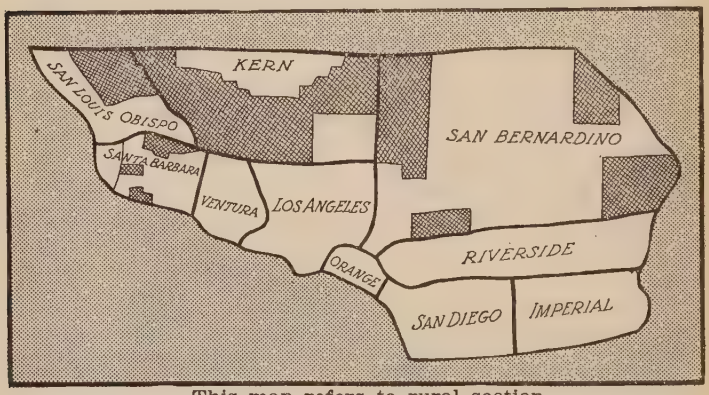
Next year the League will attempt to carry out a great forward movement program, seeking, by the initiative, to have the people write upon the statute books a law that will place a dry zone around every University and Normal School in California. Efforts will also be made to have the next legislature amend the local option law so as to provide that all of the county outside the large cities can vote as one unit on the liquor question. The temperance forces of California have been enlisted in the great forward movement for national Prohibition by a constitutional amendment.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Under the Wyllie local option law, which was enacted in 1911, the white area on the map of Southern California has been very considerably increased. In San Luis Obispo and Kern counties which have heretofore appeared on the map as all black, immense areas have been made white, and the advance in anti-saloon sentiment justifies the expectation that during 1914, by the aid of woman voters, much greater advance will be made.

As more than one-fourth of the population of the entire State reside in Los Angeles county, it is very significant that of the thirty-one municipalities of this county only five grant saloon licenses, and that every square foot of the county outside of municipalities has been cleansed from wholesale, retail and winery liquor licenses. These are the results of fifteen years of typical Anti-Saloon League warfare, at the beginning of which the entire

"WET" AND "DRY" MAP OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, JANUARY 1, 1914.



This map refers to rural section.

county, with the exception of four small cities, was under the liquor license system, and was leprous with licensed and unlicensed grog shops. The fifteen years' campaign was in every detail conducted according to League methods, all temperance organizations and workers aiding, by their own methods, in public enlightenment, and all uniting, according to League methods in the battle of November 5, 1912, when the anti-saloon majority in the county was three and one-third to one. The only discount of this great victory was the vote of two precincts for hotel liquor license and of one precinct for a licensed billiard room.

Of the cities and towns in the ten counties of Southern California, 183 are dry and only 28 are wet.

COLORADO

Area, 103,658 Sq. Miles. Area under no-license, 95,710 Sq. Miles.
Population, 799,024. Population under no-license, 435,602
Urban Population, 404,840. Rural Population, 394,184
Density of population per square mile..... 7.7
Foreign-Born Population ..... 16.9 per cent.
Number distilleries operated in 1913..... 0
Bushels of grain used in distilling in 1913..... None
Gallons of other materials used in distilling in 1913..... None
Production of distilled spirits in 1913 (gals.)..... None

Gallons of spirits rectified in 1913..... 84,630.7
Fermented liquors produced in 1913 (bbls.)..... 389,472
Number of paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.. 63.8
Number of insane in hospitals per 100,000 population..... 150.1
Number of state prisoners per 100,000 population..... 154.2
No. persons holding Federal retail liquor tax receipts.....3,055
(Includes drug stores and all other places retailing liquors.)
Children of School Age, 192,765. No. pupils enrolled, 168,798.
Per Cent persons, age 15 to 20 years, attending school..... 40.7
Church Communicants, 205,666.

Names and Population of all no-license counties:

Delta 13,688	Montrose 10,291	Washington 6,002
Larimer 25,270	Morgan 9,577	Yuma 8,499
Logan 9,549	Phillips 3,179	
Mesa 22,197	Sedgwick 3,061	

Names and Population of all no-license cities of 5,000 or more:

Boulder 9,539	Grand Junction 7,754	Longmont *4,256
Canon City ... 5,162	Greeley 8,179	Colorado City...4,333
Fort Collins ... 8,210	La Junta *4,154	*1910 Census.

Population Under No-License, 54 per cent.

Population Under License, 46 per cent.

Colorado has had a splendid year in her fight against the saloon. She has won several new and important towns during the past twelve months, namely: Colorado City, Pagosa Springs and Gunnison, besides keeping quite a number of others dry that have been forced to wage the battle again. A series of decisions recently handed down by the State Supreme Court have given to the Anti-Saloon League the greatest victory in many ways of its history in the state. As a result of these decisions there will go out of existence in the city of Denver in the near future something like 150 saloons and drinking places.

Colorado is preparing for another state-wide fight in the fall of 1914. This has been decided upon after very careful consideration. The matter has been presented to all of the Evangelical bodies in the State at their respective State meetings, and they have unanimously and enthusiastically ordered the temperance forces to go ahead in this battle. All of the temperance organizations in Colorado are working in perfect harmony.

The following is a list of the dry towns in Colorado: Arvada, Akron, Atwood, Arriba, Ault, Brush, Boulder, Bovina, Berthoud, Buckingham, Bellevue, Basalt, Burlington, Cortez, Canon City,

Colorado Springs, Carr, Corono, Cederedge, Collbran, Clifton, Colorado City, Delta, Dover, Dixon, Englewood, Edgewater, Eldora, Elizabeth, Eaton, Eckley, Eckert, Eads, Fruita, Flager, Ft. Collins, Ft. Lupton, Gypsum, Greeley, Gault, Grand Junction, Gunnison, Hotchkiss, Holyoke, Haxtum, Hayden, Highland Lake, Hyde, Hereford, Iliff, Johnstown, Julesburg, Jamestown, Kersey, Keene, Keota, Loveland, La Junta, Lyons, Longmont, Lincoln Park, Lamar, La Porte, Merino, Mead, Montrose, Marble, Maybell, Montevista, Manzanola, Mesa, Monument, New Windsor, North Longmont, Olathe, Otis, Ordway, Palisade, Prospect Heights, Platteville, Palmer Lake, Paonita, Plateau City, Rocky Ford, Roggin, Raymer, Red Lyon, Sugar City, Sterling, South Canon, Snyder, Stoneham, Sedgwick, Schramm, Trull, Timnath, Uncompahgre, Wray, Wellington, Whitewater, Xenia, Yuma.

CONNECTICUT

Area, 4,820 Sq. Miles. Area under no-license, 3,600 Sq. Miles.

Population, 1,114,756. Population under no-license, 216,000.

Urban Population, 999,839. Rural Population, 114,917.

Density of population per square mile..... 231.3

Foreign-Born Population ..... 26.2 per cent.

Number distilleries operated in 1913..... 13

Bushels of grain used in distilling in 1913..... 34,177

Gallons of other materials used in distilling in 1913..... None

Production of distilled spirits in 1913 (gals.)..... 151,714.4

Gallons of spirits rectified in 1913.....1,143,364.3

Fermented liquors produced in 1913 (bbls.)..... 786,267

Number of paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population 201.3

Number of insane in hospitals per 100,000 population... 320.6

Number of state prisoners per 100,000 population..... 136.4

No. persons holding Federal retail liquor tax receipts..... 3,444
(Includes drug stores and all other places retailing liquors.)

Children of School Age, 255,279. No. pupils enrolled, 190,353.

Per cent persons, age 15 to 20 years, attending school... 24.9

Church Communicants, 502,560.

There are no counties entirely under no-license.

Names and Population of all no-license towns of 5,000 or more:

Groton ..... 6,495 Plainfield ..... 6,719 Bristol 13,502

Population Under No-License, 19 per cent.

Population Under License, 81 per cent.

The Connecticut law provides for local option by towns. There are 168 such subdivisions in the state, 87 of which are at the present time under no-license and 81 are under license. A vote on the liquor question in any town may be taken once a year upon petition of 10 per cent of the voters.

Saloon licenses are limited to one for every 500 of the population, and saloonkeepers are prohibited from delivering liquors in any town except the one in which their licenses are held.

The last general assembly added a number of wholesome anti-liquor provisions to the present laws. Among these provisions was one prohibiting the sale of liquor by druggists, except on prescription, during the hours or days when saloons are closed, while another prohibits the employment of women in places where liquors are sold. Strong safeguards have also been put around the sale to minors, drunkards and those who are under the care of probation officers.

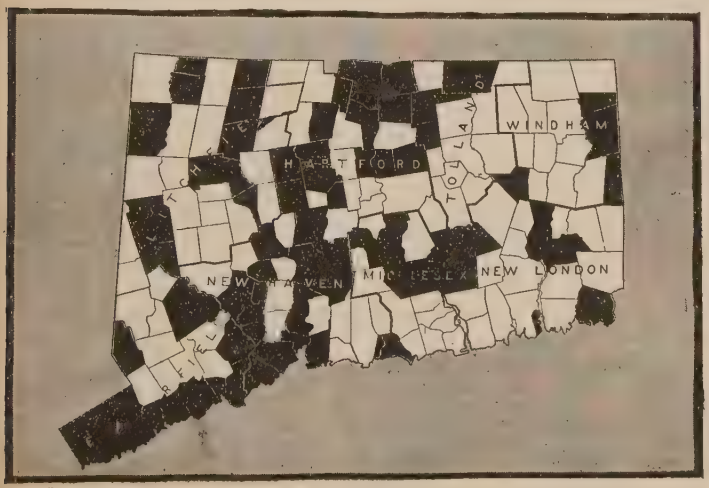
The State police, especially charged with the enforcement of the liquor laws, are a great help to better conditions.

Approximately 2,200 saloons are now in operation in Connecticut.

The forty-ninth year of the work of the Connecticut Temperance Union was one of steady quiet work unbroken by any great contests or excitement.

The legislature was in session, but there was time for the

"WET" AND "DRY" MAP OF CONNECTICUT, JANUARY 1, 1914.



definite educational work which becomes more and more necessary as the foreign population increases—much attention was given to work in day schools, Sunday schools and among young people.

Pledge signing was pushed and a close union was secured with the state Sunday school association for a more definite use of the temperance lessons. A no-license campaign was pushed in about fifty towns, and a constant effort was made for the election of better officials both for the making and the enforcement of law.

In 1892 the number of no-license towns in Connecticut was eighty-eight; license towns eighty.

In 1902 no-license towns, ninety-three; license towns, seventy-five.

In 1913 the record is no license towns, eighty-seven; license towns, eighty-one.

One city of the nineteen in the state is no-license, the others are under the license policy.

Of the towns, eighty-seven are no-license and sixty-three license.

The foreign population is increasing very rapidly and the new voters are very largely from that class and are almost unanimously for license until they can be reached and won for the other side.

The bill for a State Farm for Drunkards was passed by both houses but vetoed by the governor—too late for passage over his veto, as would no doubt have been done had not constitutional adjournment intervened.

DELAWARE

Area, 1,965 Sq. Miles.	Area under no-license 1,650 Sq. Miles.
Population, 202,322.	Population under no-license, 80,000.
Urban Population, 97,085.	Rural Population, 105,237.
Density of population per square mile	103
Foreign-Born Population	7.5 per cent.
Number distilleries operated in 1913	0
Bushels of grain used in distilling in 1913	None
Gallons of other materials used in distilling in 1913	None
Production of distilled spirits in 1913 (gals.)	None
Gallons of spirits rectified in 1913	365,341.7
Fermented liquors produced in 1913 (bbls.)	145,895
Number of paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population	180.9
Number of insane in hospitals per 100,000 population	218.0
Number of state prisoners per 100,000 population	143.3

No. persons holding Federal retail liquor tax receipts..... 391
(Includes drug stores and all other places retailing liquors.)

Children of School Age, 53,615. No. pupils enrolled, 35,950.

Per cent persons, age 15 to 20 years, attending school..... 30.1

Church Communicants, 71,251.

Names and Population of all no-license counties:

Kent .....32,721 Sussex 46,413

There are no cities of 5,000 or more under no-license.

Population Under No-License, 39 per cent.

Population Under License, 61 per cent.

There are about 200 saloons still in operation in the State of Delaware. The major part of these are in the city of Wilmington. Thirty municipalities and twenty-three-hundredths of the state without saloons.

From the point of temperance reform, conditions have not materially changed in Delaware since 1912, except the most of the larger towns have addressed themselves to rigid law enforce-

DELAWARE, 1908, 1909, 1914.

1908 1909 1914

ment. The largest towns of Kent and Sussex counties have adopted ordinances which abolish the sale of any kind of alcoholic beverage.

The number of prisoners in the New Castle county workhouse has decreased 50 per cent in the last five years under no-license.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Area, 60 Sq. Miles. Area under no-license, 13 Sq. Miles.
Population, 331,069. Population under no-license, 59,079.
Urban Population, 331,069. Rural Population, None.
Density of population per square mile..... 5,517.8
Foreign-Born Population ..... 7.2 per cent.
Number distilleries operated in 1913..... 1
Bushels of grain used in distilling in 1913..... 233,924
Gallons of other materials used in distilling in 1913..... None
Production of distilled spirits in 1913 (gals.).....635,022.6
Gallons of spirits rectified in 1913.....382,133.2
Fermented liquors produced in 1913 (bbls.)..... 266,580
Number of paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.. 83.4
Number of insane in hospitals per 100,000 population..... 872.9
Number of state prisoners per 100,000 population..... 237.7
No. persons holding Federal retail liquor tax receipts..... 914
(Includes drug stores and all other places retailing liquors.)
Children of School Age, 71,842. No. pupils enrolled, 55,774.
Per cent persons, age 15 to 20 years, attending school..... 35.0
Church Communicants, 136,759.

Population Under No-License, 17 per cent.

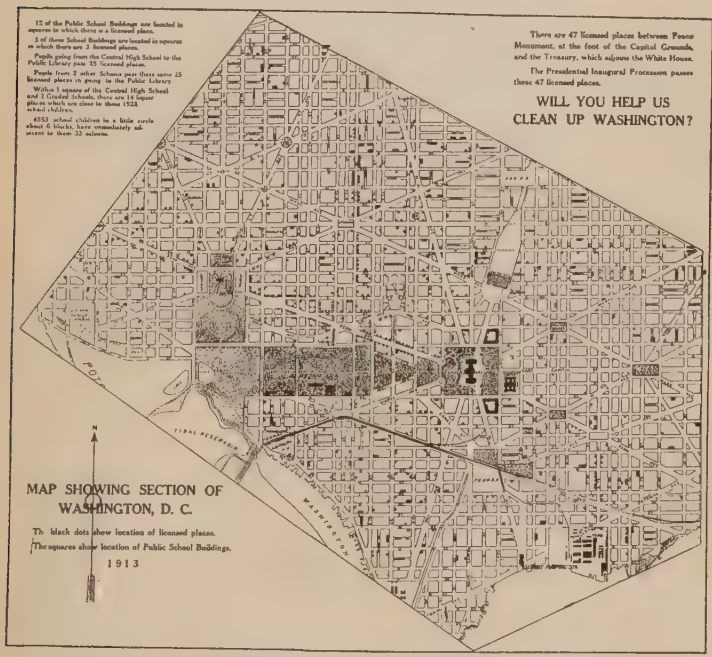
Population Under License, 83 per cent.

The District of Columbia had fewer liquor licenses November 1, 1913, the beginning of the license year, than at any other time since 1880, when there were 830. In 1886 there were 1,384, probably the largest number ever issued in the District in any one year. In 1893, when the Anti-Saloon League began work in the District, there were 1,100 licensed liquor places, since which time there has been a steady and somewhat regular decrease year by year until the beginning of the license year November 1, 1913, there were 569 licensed liquor establishments, of which 452 are barrooms (including hotels and clubs), and 117 wholesale places.

In 1893 when the League began work there was one license for every 218 of the population. At the present time there is one for every 620 of the population.

The District is now working under a new excise law, a drastic and comprehensive measure which was enacted March 4, 1913.

The license fees under this law are for the year beginning November 1, 1913, $1,000 for barrooms, and $500 for wholesale places. Beginning with November 1, 1914, they will be increased in the case of barrooms to $1,500 and in case of wholesale places to $800. The fees under the old law were for barrooms $800, and for wholesale places $300.


12 of the Public School Buildings are located in squares in which there is a licensed place.
3 of these School Buildings are located in squares in which there are 3 licensed places.
Pupils going from the Central High School to the Public Library pass 35 licensed places.
People from 2 other Schools pass these same 25 licensed places in going to the Public Library.
Within 1 square of the Central High School and 3 Graded Schools, there are 14 liquor places which are close to these 1928 school children.
4553 school children in a little circle about 6 blocks, have immediately adjacent to them 33 saloons.
There are 47 licensed places between Peace Monument, at the foot of the Capitol Grounds, and the Treasury, which adjoins the White House.
The Presidential Inaugural Procession passes these 47 licensed places.
WILL YOU HELP US CLEAN UP WASHINGTON?
MAP SHOWING SECTION OF WASHINGTON, D. C.
The black dots show location of licensed places.
The squares show location of Public School Buildings.
1913

The new law as introduced in Congress was prepared by the League and fathered by it for five years before it was finally enacted. It contains many up-to-date restrictive features, and is regarded as a long step towards absolute Prohibition. Because of constructions placed upon the law by the Excise Board it will not go into full force and effect until November 1, 1914, when

there must not be more than 300 barrooms, including those in hotels and clubs. The prohibitions in the law will not permit that many, and in all probability the number will not exceed 200.

Saloons are prohibited in residence districts or on residence streets.

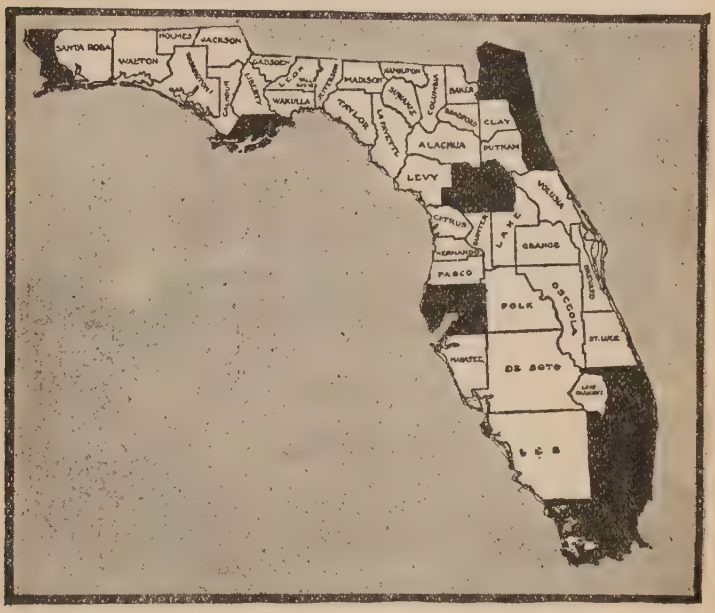
Licenses (except in cases of hotels and clubs) may not be granted within 400 feet of a schoolhouse, college or university, or of a house of religious worship. The selling, dispensing or giving away of intoxicating liquors is prohibited everywhere on Sunday and on Inauguration Day. A hotel with less than fifty bedrooms for guests is denied a license. The possession of United States Internal Revenue special tax receipt is made prima facie evidence of the sale of liquor.

The west one-third (nearly) of the District is made Prohibition territory, and no license may be granted within one thousand feet of the Navy Yard and the Marine Barracks properties, or within one thousand feet of the War College and Engineer Barracks properties. Within one year at the latest, one-half of the territory of the District will be dry, and the next step will be to make it all dry.

FLORIDA

Area, 54,861 Sq. Miles. Area under no-license, 52,000 Sq. Miles.
Population, 752,619. Population under no-license, 658,271.
Urban Population, 219,080. Rural Population, 533,539.
Density of population per square mile..... 13.7
Foreign-Born Population ..... 4.5 per cent
Number distilleries operated in 1913..... 2
Bushels of grain used in distilling in 1913..... 33,869
Gallons of other materials used in distilling in 1913..... None
Production of distilled spirits in 1913 (gals.).....141,176.9
Gallons of spirits rectified in 1913.....988,060.2
Fermented liquors produced in 1913 (bbls.)..... 25,500
Number of paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.. 27.5
Number of insane in hospitals per 100,000 population..... 112.8
Number of state prisoners per 100,000 population..... 245.1
No. persons holding Federal retail liquor tax receipts..... 957
(Includes drug stores and all other places retailing liquors.)
Children of School Age, 189,477. No. pupils enrolled, 148,089.
Per cent persons, age 15 to 20 years, attending school..... 30.8
Church Communicants, 221,318.

"WET" AND "DRY" MAP OF FLORIDA, JANUARY 1, 1914.



Names and Population of all no-license counties:

Alachua 34,305	Holmes 11,557	Polk 24,148
Baker 4,805	Jackson 29,821	Putnam 13,096
Bradford 14,090	Jefferson 17,210	Pinellas*
Brevard 4,717	Lake 9,509	Santa Rosa ...14,897
Calhoun 7,465	Lee 6,294	St. Lucie 4,075
Citrus 6,731	Leon 19,427	Sumter 6,696
Clay 6,116	Levy 10,361	Suwannee 18,603
Columbia 17,689	Liberty 4,700	Taylor 7,103
Dade 11,933	Madison 16,919	Volusia 16,510
DeSota 14,200	Manatee 9,550	Wakulla 4,802
Gadsden 22,198	Orange 19,107	Walton 16,460
Hamilton 11,825	Osceola 5,507	Washington ...16,403
Hermando 4,997	Pasco 7,502	

* New county census not given.

Names and Population of all no-license cities of 5,000 or more:

Gainesville 6,183	Lake City 5,032	Tallahassee ... 5,018
Miami 5,471		

Population Under No-License, 86 per cent.

Population Under License, 14 per cent.

There are only 355 saloons left in the state. These are located in the villages and cities, there being no saloons in rural districts.

The temperance forces are looking forward to state-wide Prohibition. The defeat of the prohibitory amendment in November, 1910, by a majority of 4,674, has not in any sense discouraged the temperance forces. The majority of the white vote cast in that election was favorable to Prohibition. The four counties containing the largest negro vote gave a majority of almost 5,000 against the amendment. The cities of Jacksonville, Tampa and Pensacola are the liquor strongholds from which interstate shipments of intoxicating liquors go into the neighboring States.

GEORGIA

Area, 58,725 Sq. Miles. Area under no-license, 58,725 Sq. Miles.
Population, 2,609,121. Population under no-license, 2,609,121.
Urban Population, 538,650. Rural Population, 2,070,471.
Density of population per square mile..... 44.4
Foreign-Born Population ..... 0.6 per cent.
Number distilleries operated in 1913..... 1
Bushels of grain used in distilling in 1913..... None
Gallons of other materials used in distilling in 1913..... None
Production of distilled spirits in 1913 (gals.)..... 218.5
Gallons of spirits rectified in 1913..... 60,519.8
Fermented liquors produced in 1913 (bbls.)..... 141,620
Number of paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.. 31.2
Number of insane in hospitals per 100,000 population..... 120.0
Number of state prisoners per 100,000 population..... 231.3
No. persons holding Federal retail liquor tax receipts..... 1,423
(Includes drug stores and all other places retailing liquors.)
Children of School Age, 795,363. No. pupils enrolled, 571,230.
Per cent persons, age 15 to 20 years, attending school..... 27.9
Church Communicants, 1,029,037.

All counties are under the prohibitory law.

Names and Population of all no-license cities of 5,000 or more:

Albany 8,190	Dalton 5,324	Marietta 5,949
Americus 8,063	Dublin 5,795	Newnan 5,548
Athens 14,913	Elberton 6,483	Rome 12,099
Atlanta 154,839	Fitzgerald 5,795	Savannah 65,064
Augusta 41,040	Gainesville 5,925	Thomasville ... 6,727
Brunswick 10,182	Griffin 7,478	Valdosta 7,656
Columbus 20,554	La Grange 5,587	Waycross 14,485
Cordele 5,883	Macon 40,665	

Since state-wide Prohibition went into effect in Georgia on January 1, 1908, the law has been well enforced in most sections of the State. In the larger cities, however, there has been more or less nullification. In most of these cities the law is well enforced so far as the sale of spirits is concerned, but many of the so-called "near-beer" establishments continually violate the law by the sale of real beer.

The liquor forces have made some effort to secure the repeal of the prohibitory law by an amendment which would make the sale of fermented liquors lawful, while continuing the Prohibition against the sale of spirituous liquors. Thus far, however, all efforts along this line have met with defeat and Prohibition still stands.

Georgia suffers from the interstate shipment of intoxicating liquors, which condition can be remedied only by an act to make the Webb-Kenyon law effective.

The Prohibition forces succeeded in electing a dry legislature last year, so that the Prohibition law is secure for another year. The passage of the Webb law making it possible to pass a law forbidding shipments of liquor for illegal purposes into the State caused us to introduce such a measure in the last session. It passed the senate more than five to one and is now pending in committee of the house, and promises successful passage at the next session, in June, 1914.

IDAHO

Area, 83,354 Sq. Miles. Area under no-license, 52,554 Sq Miles.
Population, 325,594. Population under no-license, 217,159.
Urban Population, 69,898. Rural Population, 255,696.
Density of Population per square mile..... 3.9
Foreign-Born Population ..... 15.2 per cent
Number distilleries operated in 1913..... 0
Bushels of grain used in distilling in 1913..... None
Gallons of other materials used in distilling in 1913..... None

Production of spirits in 1913 (gals.)	None
Gallons of spirits rectified in 1913	None
Fermented liquors produced in 1913 (bbls.)	27,213
Number of paupers in almshouses per 100,00 population	29.8
Number of insane in hospitals per 100,000 population	119.2
Number of state prisoners per 100,000 population	88.8
No. person holding Federal retail liquor tax receipts	776

(Includes drug stores and all other places retailing liquors.)

Children of School Age, 91,120. No. pupils enrolled, 76,168.

Per cent persons, age 15 to 20 years, attending school..... 47.2

Church Communicants, 74,578.

"WET" AND "DRY" MAP OF IDAHO, 1909, 1911, 1914.

1909 1911 1914

Names and Population of All No-License Counties.

Adams ..... New	Clearwater ... New	Minadoka .... New
Bannock 19,242	Fremont 24,606	Madison ..... New
Bear Lake..... 7,729	Franklin ..... New	Nez Perce.....23,860
Bingham 23,306	Gooding ..... New	Power ..... New
Bonneville .... New	Jefferson ..... New	Oneida 15,170
Canyon 25,323	Lewis ..... New	Twin Falls....13,543
Cassia 7,197	Latah 18,818	Washington ..11,101

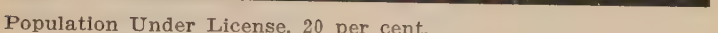
Names and Population of All No-License Cities of 5,000 or More.

Lewiston 6,043	Pocatello 9,110	Twin Falls.... 5,258
Idaho Falls 5,000		

Names and Population of All License Cities of 5,000 or More.

Boise .....17,358 Coeur d'Alene 7,291

Population Under No-License, 80 per cent.



Population Under License, 20 per cent.

The State of Idaho has a county local option law passed in 1909. Under this law twenty-eight county elections have been held. Twenty elections voted dry, while eight voted wet. Twenty-one of the thirty-three counties are now dry. Saloons have reduced from 900 to less than 200, Idaho having only about 195 saloons remaining. Three of the largest breweries in the State closed since passage of local option law.

Idaho has a strong search and seizure law passed in 1911.

LEGISLATION SECURED IN 1913 LEGISLATURE.

The Anti-Saloon League of Idaho fully demonstrated its effectiveness in securing reform legislation in the 1913 session.

Legislation embracing the following features was secured:

A strong drug store law which has put practically every bootlegging drug store out of business.

Compelling the making of an affidavit before alcohol can be secured.

Placing a drug store under a $500 bond before liquor can be sold for any purpose.

Compelling the keeping of a complete record of every sale of liquor.

Compelling all express and railroad companies or public or private carriers to keep a complete record of all liquors received at their station in Prohibition territory.

Providing a penalty for fictitious shipments.

Compelling all shipments of liquor to be conspicuously labeled "Intoxicating Liquors."

Redefining "Prohibition District."

Prohibiting the selling of intoxicating liquors to habitual drunkards.

Idaho is now waging a campaign for state-wide Prohibition to be secured in 1915.

ILLINOIS

Area, 56,043 Sq. Miles. Area under no-license, 40,500 Sq. Miles.
Population, 5,638,591. Population under no-license, 1,900,000.
Urban Population, 3,476,929. Rural Population, 2,161,662.
Density of Population per square mile..... 100.6
Foreign-Born Population ..... 20.1 per cent
Number distilleries operated in 1913..... 9
Bushels of grain used in distilling in 1913..... 9,185,958
Gallons of other materials used in distilling in 1913.... None
Production of distilled spirits in 1913 (gals.).....43,964,336.3
Gallons of spirits rectified in 1913.....13,384,757.8
Fermented liquors produced in 1913 (bbls.)..... 6,656,823
Number of paupers in almshouses per 100,000 populat'n 96.7
Number of insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.. 227.7
Number of state prisoners per 100,000 population..... 91.4
No. persons holding Federal retail liquor tax receipts..... 21,296
(Includes drug stores and all other places retailing liquors.)
Children of School Age, 1,409,648. No. pupils enrolled, 1,002,687.
Per cent persons, age 15 to 20 years, attending school..... 28.3
Church Communicants, 2,077,197.

Names and Population of All No-License Counties.

Brown 10,397	Green 22,363	Pope 11,215
Champaign ..51,829	Hamilton 18,227	Richland 15,970
Clark 23,517	Hardin 7,015	Saline 30,204
Clay 18,661	Henderson ... 9,724	Schuyler 14,852
Crawford 26,281	Johnson 14,331	Scott 10,067
Cumberland .14,281	Lawrence ...22,661	Stark 10,098
Douglas 19,591	Massac 14,200	Union 21,856
Edgar 27,336	Morgan 34,420	Wabash 14,913
Edwards 10,049	Moultrie 14,630	Wayne 25,697
Ford 17,096	Piatt 16,376	
Gallatin 14,628	Pike 28,622	

Names and Population of All No-License Cities of 5,000 or More.

Champaign ..12,421	Oak Park ...19,444	Urbana 8,245
Evanston 24,978	Paris 7,664	Zion City ... 4,789
Jacksonville .15,326	Rockford 45,401	

Population Under No-License, 33 per cent.

Population Under License, 67 per cent.

Illinois is under local option. The law which was enacted in

1907, provides for a vote on the liquor question in townships, villages and cities.

In the local option elections of April, 1912, the most remarkable victory was the voting of Rockford dry, a city of 50,000 people. Under the splendid administration of Mayor W. W. Bennett, Rockford is being kept dry. No liquor man ventures the statement that "Prohibition does not prohibit" in Rockford.

In the legislature of 1911 three new laws against the liquor traffic were passed. The most important of these was the one prohibiting drinking and drunkenness on railroad trains and interurban cars. Another establishes a dry zone around the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Quincy. The third prohibits intoxicating liquor in any form or quantity to be sold, used or given away in any State park in the State of Illinois.

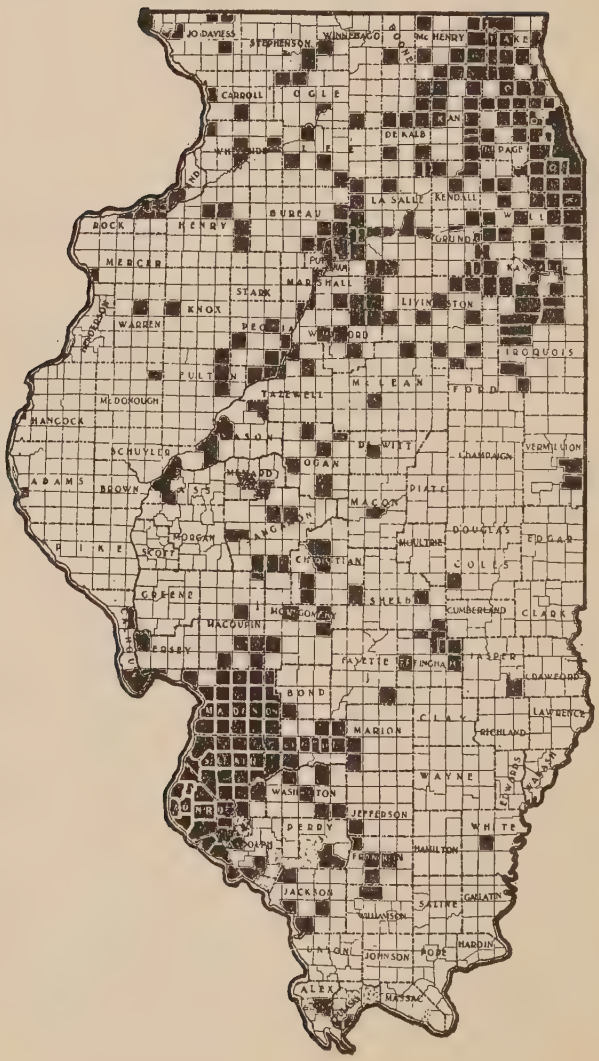
As to the legislature of 1913, the liquor people say it was the very worst they have had. The temperance people see it as the best. The anti-saloon forces did not get all the legislation for which they tried. The liquor people got nothing. More vicious measures were introduced by them than ever before, but every one was defeated. They tried to repeal the present local option law, but failed by twenty-two votes. This measure was passed six years ago by eighty-one votes. Four years ago it was repealed in the house by a vote of seventy-eight, but was sustained by the vote of the senate. Two years ago they were able to rally just sixty-four votes for the repeal, but this year they dropped down to fifty-five votes for repeal, which shows the fast growing sentiment.

The liquor interests tried to put the saloon on wheels in the state by passing the Gorman railroad bill, but secured only fifty-two votes for it, thus lacking twenty-five votes of enough to pass the bill. Their most vicious undertaking was the effort to pass Senate Bill No. 501, which would have given a monopoly to the owners of licenses including the right to transfer, thus creating a perpetual license. This was decisively defeated. This bill would have been worth more than fifty millions of dollars to the liquor interests of the State.

A four mile dry zone bill was passed, making it impossible for saloons to be located within four miles of the State University at Champaign and Urbana where five thousand students attend school.

The woman's suffrage bill could not have been passed without the almost unanimous support of the men who were elected by the help of the Anti-Saloon League. If the decisive vote of the women in the fall elections, where twenty-two out of twenty-eight places voting routed the saloons, is an earnest of what is to occur next spring, at least thirty dry counties can be added to the present list of dry counties. More than three hundred elections will be held. The vote of the women so far indicates that they are at least five to one against the saloon in Illinois.

ILLINOIS, JANUARY 1, 1914.



The large task before Illinois the coming year will be the perfecting of present organizations consisting of about 15,000 committeemen, in connection with the primary and election of September 9 and November 3.

RECORD OF 1910 PRIMARY VOTE IN CHICAGO SHOWS VAST MAJORITY OF REPUTABLE CITIZENS FAILED TO VOTE AND MANY CORRUPT MEN WERE NOMINATED.

Some remarkable things may be learned from an analysis of the vote at the primaries held in Chicago on September 15, 1910, at which the candidates for the legislature were chosen.

To illustrate: In the Sixth Senatorial district—the Evanston district—Robert E. Wilson, then under indictment for bribery, was renominated by the votes of 937 men (his total of voters) when 24,036 registered voters did not vote at all.

In the Twenty-first—the Austin district—Frederick Erickson, charged with pigeon-holing the bill providing for commission government for certain class cities, was renominated by 1,255 men (his total of voters) when 15,171 men were not interested enough to vote, although they were registered.

In the Thirty-first—the Lake View district—John C. Werdell, a strong whisky man, was nominated by 1,023 men (his total of voters) when 23,571 failed to vote in the enlightened district. In the Twenty-fifth district, 27,917 men failed to vote for senator. A strong, able, anti-saloon Republican running against a whisky Republican was defeated by only three votes.

Following is the record of the vote for nomination of legislators in 1910:

Sen. Dis.	Highest number voting for any candidate	Lowest number any successful candidate received	Number needed to have chosen other men		Registered but not voting	Total Registration 1910
			Rep.	Dem.		
1.	2,061, Griffin .....D	1,554, Green .....R	1,555	2,062	16,772	23,691
2.	1,511, McConnell ...D	971, McNichols ..R	972	1,512	13,823	19,014
3.	1,511, Ostrom .....R	654, Wall .....D	1,512	655	15,718	23,768
4.	835, Hilton .....D	600, Hrubec .....R	601	782	14,610	23,251
5.	2,297, Hull .....R	794, Gilbert .....D	2,279	995	19,930	28,525
6.	2,073, Hagan .....R	937, Wilson .....D	1,689	938	24,036	35,556
7.	2,192, Roos .....R	731, O'Rourke ...D	1,871	732	20,838	29,209
9.	1,571, Shanahan ....R	1,172, Murphy ....D	1,572	1,173	14,375	21,692
11.	2,159, Fulton .....R	741, Ryan .....D	1,932	742	21,602	31,808
13.	1,870, Kleeman .....R	727, Dunne .....D	1,830	728	19,337	29,213
15.	1,114, Curran .....R	782, Hruby .....D	853	783	7,552	12,516
17.	1,445, Smejkal .....R	486, Trimarco ...D	1,456	487	6,113	10,941
19.	2,118, McLaughlin ..D	1,838, Schumacher .R	1,838	2,819	20,850	33,495
21.	1,657, Mitchell .....D	1,255, Erickson ....R	1,256	1,658	15,171	23,662
23.	2,034, Miller .....R	1,185, Strauss .....D	1,217	1,186	17,452	24,804
25.	2,229, Fieldstack ...R	490, McParlund ..D	2,066	491	25,992	35,049
27.	1,374, Sullivan .....D	586, Rostenowski .R	587	1,276	13,304	18,602
29.	707, Burns .....R	588, Sullivan ....D	610	389	11,123	15,183
31.	3,266, Catlin .....R	664, Smith .....D	2,394	665	23,571	34,060

And this, too, in the face of the thunderings of the daily press and bulletins from various leagues emphasizing the necessity for the "honor of Illinois" of defeating "jackpot legislators."

Two years previous to this, John J. Healy ran on his record as a law-enforcing state's attorney for renomination, and the liquor interests were making a terrific onslaught on him, straining every nerve to defeat him, which they did in what was probably the most corrupt primary ever held in the city. Yet they succeeded in defeating him by only 1,079 votes when 226,783 registered citizens did not vote at all. The combined vote of Wayman and Kern including the fraudulent votes was but 80,001 out of a registered vote of 423,991.

If the liquor interests control the votes of the city where were the voters on that day, and what were they doing? Does anyone suppose that the saloon men would place a light estimate on a vote where the closing of Chicago saloons on Sunday was at stake? They got out every vote they could.

The better element of our citizenry can control the political situation in the city if the "stay-at-home" voter registers his vote on primary day for good government candidates.

A GLIMPSE OF LIGHT AHEAD.

At the close of the above investigation of the 1910 primary vote, the next step was to get these facts before the people. For this purpose the ministers of the different senatorial districts were called together in their own districts and the facts submitted to them. They were asked to join in a call to the laymen to meet for the consideration of plans of action for the legislative primary campaign of 1912. A few men from each district were invited to the initial conference on October 7, 1911. About one hundred men responded.

On October 9, 1911, the Eleventh district meeting was held in Englewood, attended by about one hundred and forty men. There were fourteen district meetings held, with an average attendance of about eighty men. At each of the district meetings there was authorized the appointment of a Senatorial District Advisory Committee, and in most cases these committees met every two weeks at the City Club and canvassed the legislative situation in their own districts. In some cases, duplicate candidates were eliminated, and in most districts the committees were able to unite upon the candidate or candidates.

As soon as the candidates had been selected, the campaign began for their nomination. The plan of campaign was to get as large a number of volunteers as possible each to interview ten other voters in behalf of the anti-saloon candidate. Altogether about 4,000 men volunteered for service and much effective work was done. One of these volunteers sent in the following letter:

Anti-Saloon League of Illinois, April 9, 1912.
1200 Security Bldg., Chicago.
Gentlemen:

Enclosed find list of names sent me, with results of my calls. I found every man a pleasant fellow to meet and ready to vote for good men if they could find them. They all promised to vote for Worthing and seemed glad to know of him. This is the first work of the kind I have done but I found it very pleasant (contrary to my expectations). I am sure any man could get nine out of ten voters for a good candidate. Most men are looking for the best candidates and are glad to find them.

Call on me next time and I will do better. Had eleven names, got eight of them; others not home when I called or I'd have had all.

Sincerely yours,
C. W. EDWARDS.

The general plan included meetings in each church for the voters belonging to that individual church. These men were asked to execute a program, the different parts on the program being taken by members of the local church. This program was as follows:

First—"The Importance of the Primary on April 9, 1912." By the pastor of the church.

Five minute talks as follows:

Second—"Statement of the Legislative Situation in the ..... Senatorial District. Mr. ....., member of the Anti-Saloon League ..... Senatorial District Advisory Committee.

Third—"The Anti-Saloon League of Illinois. What It Is and What It Is Doing." Mr. .....

Fourth—"Our Candidate for the Legislature. Who He Is and What He Stands For." Mr. .....

Fifth—"Story of a Precinct." (Plan of organization as put into practice in one precinct.) Mr. .....

Sixth—(Name of Candidate). Club and Citizens' Committee of 200 of ..... senatorial district. Plan of canvassing voters. Number from our church pledged to interview voters in behalf of our candidate, and total number promising to vote for him as shown by report of workers. Mr. ....., chairman of (local) church committee.

Seventh—"How to Vote for the Legislative Candidate Under the Minority Representation System." Mr. .....

This program formed part of the League's general plan of a working constituency in every church, the nucleus of which is, first, a member of the Senatorial District Advisory Committee, a chairman and two other members of a church committee. The program was carried out in some churches, but to bring it to its highest efficiency such meetings should be held in every church.

The first result of the campaign was the nomination of twice as many men from Chicago favorable to temperance legislation as sat in the last legislature from Chicago.

But of greater consequence was the demonstration that candidates from Chicago in difficult districts can be nominated on an anti-saloon platform. Properly financed in order to provide clerks

and facilities enough to handle so vast a project as an organization capable of personally reaching nearly half a million voters, and the League can elect half the members from Chicago. The amount necessary would not be a comparatively large sum.

The result of the campaign in the Eleventh district was particularly interesting and instructive. The Eleventh district reaches roughly from 55th street to Longwood and from State street west to the city limits. The League's Advisory Committee is made up of some of the leading men of the district. This committee tried to get the "organization" to permit its candidate to stand for the laws for which the League is working. But the "organization" would not do it. Its leader told the League's committee that "the organization will take care of its man. You go ahead and put up your man."

The committee had no desire to fight the "organization," and reluctantly brought a man of its own into the field. The result of the contest was 10,700 votes and a nomination by the highest vote polled in Chicago for any legislative candidate for the man backed by the League's committee. While the organization candidate received 6,200 votes and was defeated. In another district, which had always sent saloon representatives to Springfield, the League's man was nominated. This nomination caused one of the leading brewers in the city to say, "In ten years the stock in the ..... Brewery (one of the largest breweries in the city) won't be worth a cent."

The great problem of civilization is the cities. The statement is made that if Chicago were not constantly recruited with fresh blood from the country, it would disappear through degeneracy in four generations. An appalling statement, and if true, needlessly so.

INDIANA

Area, 36,045 Sq. Miles.	Area under no-license, 26,906 Sq. Miles.
Population, 2,700,876.	Population under no-license, 1,755,569.
Urban Population, 1,143,835.	Rural Population, 1,557,041.
Density of Population per square mile	74.9
Foreign-Born Population	5.6 per cent
Number distilleries operated in 1913	23
Bushels of grain used in distilling in 1913	6,020,445
Gallons of other materials used in distilling in 1913	None
Production of distilled spirits in 1913 (gals.)	28,552,316.7
Gallons of spirits rectified in 1913	1,632,423.4
Fermented liquors produced in 1913 (bbls.)	1,699,281
Number of paupers in almshouses per 100,000 populat'n	115.3

Number of insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.. 167.7

Number of state prisoners per 100,000 population..... 106.5

No. persons holding Federal retail liquor tax receipts..... 7,487
(Includes drugstores and all other places retailing liquors.)

Children of School Age, 686,826. No. pupils enrolled, 531,459.

Per cent persons, age 15 to 20 years, attending school..... 32.8

Church Communicants, 938,405.

Names and Population of All No-License Counties.

Benton	12,688	La Grange	15,148	Rush	19,349
Boone	24,673	Lawrence	30,625	Scott	8,323
Brown	7,975	Monroe	23,426	Steuben	14,274
Carroll	17,970	Montgomery	29,296	Switerland	9,914
Clinton	26,674	Orange	17,192	Tipton	17,459
Crawford	12,057	Owen	14,053	Union	6,260
Grant	51,426	Pike	19,684	Wabash	29,926
Hamilton	27,026	Pulaski	13,312	Washintgon	17,445
Howard	33,177	Putnam	20,520	Wells	22,418
Johnson	20,394	Randolph	29,013	White	17,602

Names and Population of All No-License Cities of 5,000 or More.

Bedford	8,716	Franklin	4,502	Portland	5,130
Bloomington	8,838	Kokomo	17,010	Princeton	6,448
Bluffton	4,987	Lebanon	5,474	Rushville	4,925
Crawfordsville	9,371	Marion	19,359	Wabash	8,687
Frankfort	8,634	Noblesville	5,073	Warsaw	4,430

Population Under No-License, 65 per cent.

Population Under License, 35 per cent.

The legislature of 1911 in Indiana repealed the county option law passed in 1908, enacting in its place a city and township local option measure. The old remonstrance law, together with the Moore amendment to that law, which was adopted in 1905, remains in full force, so that the people have an opportunity under present conditions to abolish saloons in townships either by remonstrance or by a local option election. The remonstrance feature also applies to city wards and the local option feature to all municipalities.

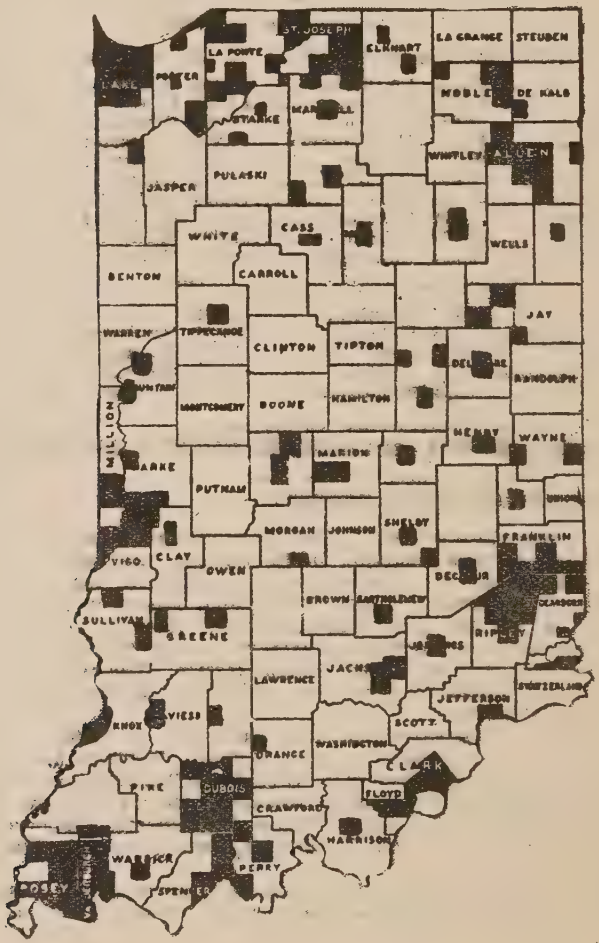
There are ninety-four cities in the State, of which number thirty are dry, as follows: Angola, Auburn, Bedford, Bloomington, Bluffton, Butler, Covington, Crawfordsville, Decatur, Delphi, Frankfort, Franklin, Greencastle, Kokomo, Lebanon, Marion, Monticello, Mitchell, Noblesville, Portland, Princeton, Rensselear, Rushville, Sullivan, Tipton, Union City, Vevay, Wabash, Warsaw and Winchester.

There are also about 360 incorporated towns in the state, of which number at least three hundred are without a saloon.

The townships of the State number 1,015. Of this number 825 are dry.

In 1903 there were only two dry counties in the State—Hendricks and Brown. At that time every city in the State was "wet," and hardly 500,000 people lived in "dry" territory.

INDIANA, JANUARY 1, 1914.



IOWA

Area, 55,586 Sq. Miles. Area under no-license, 48,964 Sq. Miles.
Population, 2,224,771. Population under no-license, 1,770,000.
Urban Population, 680,054. Rural Population, 1,544,717.
Density of Population per square mile..... 40
Foreign-Born Population .....13.7 per cent
Number distilleries operated in 1913..... 0
Bushels of grain used in distilling in 1913..... None
Gallons of other materials used in distilling in 1913..... None
Production of distilled spirits in 1913 (gals.)..... None
Gallons of spirits rectified in 1913.....192,938.7
Fermented liquors produced in 1913 (bbls.)..... 484,088
Number of paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.. 79.3
Number of insane in hospitals per 100,000 population..... 241.7
Number of state prisoners per 100,000 population..... 60.9
No. persons holding Federal retail liquor tax receipts..... 3,395
(Includes drug stores and all other places retailing liquors.)
Children of School Age, 634,060. No. pupils enrolled, 510,661.
Per cent persons, age 15 to 20 years, attending school..... 38.0
Church Communicants, 788,667.

Names and Population of All No-License Counties.

Adair 14,420
Adams 10,998
Allamakee ...17,328
Appanoose ..28,701
Audubon 12,671
Benton 23,156
Black Hawk..44,865
Buchanan ...19,748
Buena Vista..15,981
Butler 17,119
Calhoun 17,090
Case 19,047
Cedar 17,765
Cerro Gordo..25,011
Cherokee 16,741
Clark 10,736
Clay 12,766
Dallas 23,628
Davis 13,315
Decatur 16,347
Delaware 17,888
Dickinson ... 8,137
Emmett 9,816
Floyd 17,119
Franklin 14,780
Fremont 15,623
Green 16,023
Grundy 13,574
Guthrie 17,374
Hamilton 19,242
Hancock 12,731
Hardin 20,921
Harrison 23,162
Henry 18,640
Howard 12,920
Humboldt ...12,182
Iowa 18,409
Jasper 27,034
Jefferson 15,951
Jones 19,050
Keokuk 21,160
Kossuth 21,971
Louisa 12,855
Lucas 13,462
Lyon 14,624
Madison 15,621
Mahaska 29,860
Marion 22,995
Marshall 30,279
Mills 15,811
Mitchell 13,435
Monona 16,633
Monroe 25,429
Montgomery .16,604
Muscatine ...29,505
O'Brien 17,262
Page 24,002
Palo Alto.....13,845
Plymouth ...23,159
Pocahontas ..14,808
Powesheik ...19,589
Ringgold 12,904
Sac 16,555
Shelby 16,552
Sioux 25,248
Story 24,083
Tama 22,156
Taylor 16,312
Van Buren...15,020
Wapello 37,743
Warren 18,194
Washington .19,925
Wayne 16,184
Winnebago ..11,914
Winneshiek ..21,729
Worth 9,950
Wright 17,951

Names and Population of All No-License Cities of 5,000 or More.

Cedar Falls.. 5,012	Mason City...11,230	Waterloo 26,693
Centerville .. 6,936	Muscatine ...16,178	Webster City. 5,208
Charles City.. 5,892	Oskaloosa ... 9,466	
Grinnell 5,036	Ottumwa 22,012	

Population Under No-License, 79 per cent.

Population Under License, 21 per cent.

Iowa is primarily under Prohibition, but the so-called Mulct law of the state, repealed under the Prohibition law to the extent of providing for the operation of saloons in counties where petitions requesting licenses show the valid signatures of 65 per cent of the voters who voted at the "last general election," and in cities of 5,000 population or more where a special petition shows the valid signatures of a majority of such voters. In cities of 2,500 population and under 5,000, the law requires a petition with the signatures of 88 per cent of the voters in order to make liquor selling legal.

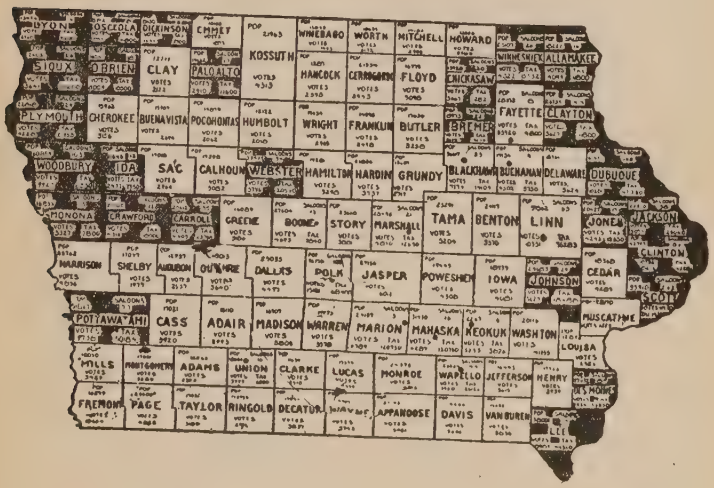
The legislature of 1907 enacted the "Five Year Limit Law," by which the temperance people were enabled to defeat the renewal of Mulct petitions in fifteen counties and six large cities. This does not take into account the numerous petitions appealed to the district and supreme courts. These victories reduced the number of saloon cities and towns from 227 to 127, and the number of saloons from 1,293 to 731.

The legislature of 1909 enacted the "Removal Laws," affecting ALL peace officers, mayors, sheriffs, deputies and county attorneys. The Thirty-fourth general assembly extended these laws to reach the boards of supervisors. These laws set forth the duties of county attorneys, sheriffs and deputies.

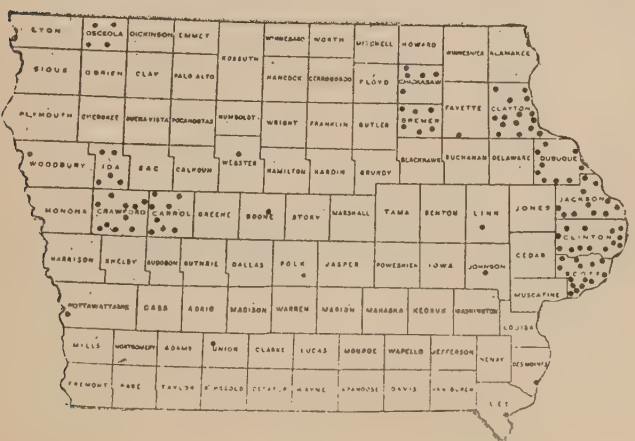
The same legislature enacted the law prohibiting drunken persons, or drinking and carrying intoxicating liquors upon railroad trains in Iowa; also the law prohibiting others than "qualified electors" engaging in the sale of intoxicating liquors, and prohibiting persons, firms, corporations or associations interested in manufacturing, brewing, distilling or refining intoxicating liquors, furnishing or owning buildings, furniture, fixtures and places for selling intoxicating liquors; also the more stringent druggist law, including the consecutively numbered request to be signed in ink by the applicant, (and with stub attached), stating for what purpose the liquor would be used.

The general assembly of 1911 passed the law prohibiting the drinking or carrying of intoxicating liquors in or around a mine; also the law increasing the penalty of keeping with intent to sell,

WET AND DRY MAP OF IOWA, July, 1911.



WET AND DRY MAP OF IOWA, JANUARY 1, 1914.



or selling intoxicating liquors contrary to the law from $50 to $200 upon conviction for the first offense, and $300 for second offense, with commitment to the county jail until the fine is paid; also the law compelling the county attorney to obtain from the federal revenue officer a certified list of names of those who hold government tax stamps, and to file this list with the county auditor for public inspection. The holding of these stamps becomes prima facie evidence of keeping liquor with intent to sell in violation of the law.

The recent Supreme Court decision has placed the city of Des Moines in the dry column, but the liquor forces have asked a rehearing of the case and a stay of execution granted.

The following shows the number of saloons for each town in the State January 1, 1914:

County	Number Towns	Saloons	County Seat	Saloons Number
Dubuque	17	115	Dubuque	81
Scott	15	119	Davenport	105
Clinton	14	39	Clinton	26
Clayton	15	15	Elkader	1
Jackson	12	14	Maquoketa	3
Crawford	10	12	Denison	3
Carroll	7	9	Carroll	3
Chickasaw	5	6	New Hampton	2
Ida	5	5	Ida Grove	1
Bremer	6	8	Waverly	3
Lee	7	29	Keokuk	15
			Ft. Madison	9
Osceola	4	4	Sibley	1
Union	1	6	Creston	6
Pottawattamie	1	29	Council Bluffs	29
Woodbury	1	48	Sioux City	48
Des Moines	1	24	Burlington	24
Polk	2	88	*Des Moines	86
Linn	1	32	Cedar Rapids	32
Boone	1	10	Boone	10
Johnson	1	10	Iowa City	10
Webster	1	15	Ft. Dodge	15
Fayette	1	6	Oelwein	6
21	128	643	23	519

*Star at left of Des Moines indicates that the capital city is dry by virtue of the ruling of Supreme Court. Liquor interests secured a stay of execution pending the decision of the court on a motion for rehearing January 22, 1914,

KANSAS

Area, 81,774 Sq. Miles. Area under no-license, 81,774 Sq. Miles.
Population, 1,690,949. Population under no-license, 1,690,949.
Urban Population, 493,790. Rural Population, 1,197,159.
Density of Population per square mile..... 20.7
Foreign-Born Population ..... 8.6 per cent
Number distilleries operated in 1913..... 0
Bushels of grain used in distilling in 1913..... None
Gallons of other materials used in distilling in 1913..... None
Production of distilled spirits in 1913 (gals.)..... None
Gallons of spirits rectified in 1913..... None
Fermented liquors produced in 1913..... None
Number of paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.. 43.5
Number of insane in hospitals per 100,000 population..... 172.2
Number of state prisoners per 100,000 population..... 85.4
No. persons holding Federal retail liquor tax receipts..... 733
(Includes drug stores and all other places retailing liquors.)
Children of School Age, 502,212. No pupils enrolled, 398,746.
Per cent persons, age 15 to 20 years, attending school..... 44.2
Church Communicants, 458,190.

Names and Population of All No-License Cities of 5,000 or More.

Arkansas City 7,508	Iola 9,032	Parsons 12,463
Atchison 16,429	Junction 5,598	Pittsburg ...14,755
Coffeyville ...12,687	Kansas City..82,331	Rosedale 5,960
Emporia 9,058	Lawrence ...12,374	Salina 9,688
Fort Scott....10,463	Leavenworth.19,363	Topeka 43,684
Galena 6,096	Manhattan .. 5,722	Wellington .. 7,034
Hutchinson ..16,364	Newton 7,862	Wichita 52,450
Independence.10,480	Ottawa 7,650	Winfield 6,700

The prohibitory amendment to the constitution of Kansas has never been so thoroughly satisfactory to the people of the State and has never been so well enforced as it is at the present time. The State administration and perhaps 90 per cent of the administrations in the cities and towns are favorable to the law and insist upon its enforcement. The great majority of the newspapers of the State are not only in thorough sympathy with the prohibition regime, but refuse to accept liquor advertisements of any character.

The law passed in 1909 prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors for any use whatsoever except for sacramental purposes, has proved to be a great law enforcement measure, and has eliminated the so-called drug store saloon, which for many years cursed Kansas.

KENTUCKY

Area, 40,181 Sq. Miles. Area under no-license, 38,574 Sq. Miles.
Population, 2,289,905. Population under no-license, 1,721,000
Urban Population, 555,442. Rural Population, 1,734,463.
Density of Population per square mile..... 57
Foreign-Born Population ..... 2.3 per cent
Number distilleries operated in 1913..... 236
Bushels of grain used in distilling in 1913..... 9,394,119
Gallons of other materials used in distilling in 1913.... 222,615
Production of distilled spirits in 1913 (gals.).....43,404,840.7
Gallons of spirits rectified in 1913..... 7,586,458.3
Fermented liquors produced in 1913 (bbls.)..... 821,640
Number of paupers in almshouses per 100,000 populat'n 66.5
Number of insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.. 154.5
Number of state prisoners per 100,000 population..... 126.5
No. persons holding Federal retail liquor tax receipts..... 3,065
(Includes drug stores and all other places retailing liquors.)
Children of School Age, 707,581. No. pupils enrolled, 494,863.
Per cent persons, age 15 to 20 years, attending school..... 36.5
Church Communicants, 858,324.

Names and Population of All No-License Counties.

Adair 16,503
Allen 14,882
Ballard 12,690
Barren 25,293
Bath 13,988
Bourbon 17,462
Boyle 14,668
Breathitt 17,540
Breckinridge..21,034
Bullitt 9,487
Butler 15,805
Caldwell 14,063
Calloway 19,867
Carlisle 9,048
Carroll 8,110
Carter 21,966
Casey 15,479
Clay 17,789
Clinton 8,153
Crittenden ...13,296
Cumberland . 9,846
Daviess 41,020
Edmonson ...10,469
Elliott 9,814
Estill 12,273
Fleming 16,066
Floyd 18,623
Franklin 21,135
Fulton 14,114
Gallatin 4,697
Garrard 11,894
Grant 10,581
Graves 33,539
Grayson 19,958
Green 11,871
Greenup 18,475
Hancock 8,512
Hardin 22,696
Harlan 10,566
Harrison 16,873
Hart 18,173
Henry 13,716
Hickman 11,750
Jackson 10,734
Jessamine ...12,613
Johnson 17,482
Knott 10,791
Knox 22,116
Larue 10,701
Laurel 19,872
Lawrence ...20,067
Lee 9,531
Leslie 8,976
Letcher 10,623
Lewis 16,887
Lincoln 17,897
Livingston ...10,627
Logan 24,977
Lyon 9,423
McLean 13,241
Madison 26,951
Magoffin 13,654
Marion 16,330
Marshall 15,771
Martin 7,291
Menifee 6,153
Mercer 14,063
Metcalfe 10,453
Montgomery..12,868
Morgan 16,259
Muhlenberg ..28,598
Nicholas 10,601

Ohio 27,642	Rockcastle ..14,473	Trimble 6,512
Oldham 7,248	Rowan 9,438	Union 19,886
Owen 14,248	Russell 10,861	Warren 30,579
Owsley 7,979	Scott 16,956	Washington..13,940
Pendleton ...11,985	Simpson 11,460	Wayne 17,518
Perry 11,255	Spencer 7,567	Webster 20,974
Pike 31,679	Taylor 11,961	Whitley 31,982
Pulaski 35,986	Todd 16,488	Wolfe 9,864
Robertson ... 4,121	Trigg 14,539	Woodford ...12,571

Names and Population of All No-License Cities of 5,000 or More.

Danville .....5,420 Mayfield .....5,916 Richmond 5,340
Bowling Green 9,173

Population Under No-License, 75 per cent.

Population Under License, 25 per cent.

In 1912 the Kentucky legislature extended the county unit law, which formerly exempted cities of 3,000 population, to include all cities in the county vote. It also enacted a law forbidding the sale in dry territory of liquors requiring a federal license or tax stamp, (containing one-half of 1 per cent alcohol).

In that session, however, not a few of the legislators supported the temperance measures because the political parties had each pledged themselves if placed in power to grant the wishes of the better citizenship.

In the effort to keep its pledge the Democratic party, which was in power, compelled some definite liquor men in both houses of the legislature to support the temperance measures. This was especially true of the senate.

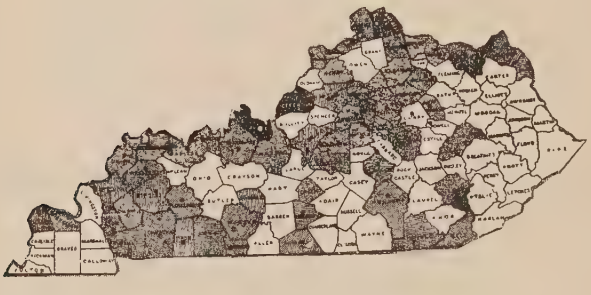
In the session convening January 5, 1914, the temperance forces had a good, safe majority in each house—sixty-five to seventy of the one hundred house members, and twenty to twenty-five of the thirty-eight senators.

During the year one of the most aggressive enemies to temperance progress on the court of appeals resigned, and an aggressive friend was appointed in his stead. This change will in all probability place this court on a basis to give the better citizenship rather than the liquor people and their natural following the benefit of the doubt in court decisions.

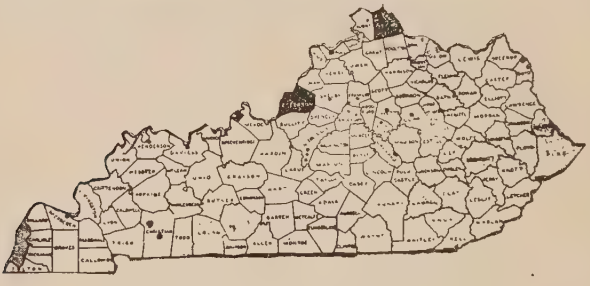
There have been five local option elections during the year, three of them involving wet county seats and two in dry territory. In each case the Christian forces won by a good majority. When the saloons close in all these counties there will be ninety-nine dry counties and twenty-one wet counties in the State. Fourteen of these wet counties have but one municipality each where saloons are licensed, and three others but two municipalities each licensing saloons.

Kentucky is doing her best to get ready for the last stand for State Prohibition and to join hands with other states for the last and final struggle for national constitutional Prohibition.

WET AND DRY MAP OF KENTUCKY, 1905.



WET AND DRY MAP OF KENTUCKY, JANUARY 1, 1914.



LOUISIANA

Area, 45,409 Sq. Miles. Area under no-license, 35,679 Sq. Miles.
Population, 1,656,388. Population under no-license, 850,000.
Urban Population, 496,516. Rural Population, 1,159,872.
Density of Population per square mile..... 36.5
Foreign-Born Population ..... 3.8 per cent
Number distilleries operated in 1913..... 5
Bushels of grain used in distilling in 1913..... 3,123
Gallons of other materials used in distilling in 1913.... 20,439,884
Production of distilled spirits in 1913 (gals.).....11,322,847.9

Gallons of spirits rectified in 1913..... 890,280.3
Fermented liquors produced in 1913 (bbls.)..... 542,156
Number of paupers in almshouses per 100,000 populat'n 11.3
Number of insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.. 130.3
Number of state prisoners per 100,000 population..... 147.8
No. persons holding Federal retail liquor tax receipts..... 3,652
(Includes drug stores and all other places retailing liquors.)
Children of School Age, 538,326. No. pupils enrolled, 263,617.
Per cent persons, age 15 to 20 years, attending school..... 23.0
Church Communicants, 778,901.

Names and Population of All No-License Parishes.

Avoyelles 34,102	E. Feliciana..20,055	Sabine 19,874
Bienville 21,776	Franklin 11,989	St. Helena ... 9,172
Bossier 21,738	Grant 15,958	Tangipahoa ..29,160
Caddo 58,200	Jackson 13,818	Union 20,451
Calcasieu 62,767	Lincoln 18,485	Vernon 17,384
Caldwell 8,593	Livingston ...10,627	Vermillion ...26,390
Cameron 4,288	Morehouse ...18,786	Washington .18,886
Catahoula ...10,415	Natchitoches..36,455	Webster 19,186
Claiborne 25,050	Red River ...11,402	West Carroll.. 6,249
De Soto 27,689	Richland 15,769	Winn. 18,357

Names and Population of All No-License Cities of 5,000 or More.

Lake Charles.....15,499 Shreveport 35,015

Population Under No-License, 51 per cent.

Population Under License, 49 per cent.

The law remains the same. The last regulation law, known as the Gay-Shattuck law, is everywhere openly violated, demonstrating the futility of trying to regulate saloons. The State has been in the hands of a set of officials who do not care about the enforcement of law. The city government of New Orleans, the Gibralter of the liquor traffic in the South, is in control of men who are dominated by the saloons and who make no pretense to enforce Sunday laws or other regulative measures to which saloonkeepers would object. In addition to the licensed saloons at least one thousand blind tigers carry on their lawless work. The adoption of the commission form of government in New Orleans, however, argues for better conditions from now on.

The Prohibition law in over one-half of the parishes (counties) of the State is for the most part well enforced.

WET AND DRY MAP OF LOUISIANA, JANUARY 1, 1914.

MAINE

Area, 29,895 Sq. Miles. Area under no-license, 29,895 Sq. Miles.
Population, 742,371. Population under no-license, 742,371.
Urban Population, 381,443. Rural Population, 360,928.
Density of Population per square mile..... 24.8
Foreign-Born Population ..... 13.4 per cent
Number distilleries operated in 1913..... 0
Bushels of grain used in distilling in 1913..... None
Gallons of other materials used in distilling in 1913..... None

Production of distilled spirits in 1913 (gals.)..... None
Gallons of spirits rectified in 1913..... None
Fermented liquors produced in 1913 (bbls.)..... 360
Number of paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.. 127.3
Number of insane in hospitals per 100,000 population..... 169.5
Number of state prisoners per 100,000 population..... 98.3
No. persons holding Federal retail liquor tax receipts..... 732
(Includes drug stores and all other places retailing liquors.)
Children of School Age, 172,230. No. pupils enrolled, 144,278.
Per cent persons, age 15 to 20 years, attending school..... 35.2
Chuch Communicants, 212,988.

Names and Population of All No-License Cities of 5,000 or More.

Auburn	15,064	Brewer	5,667	Portland	58,571
Augusta	13,211	Calais	6,116	Rockland	8,174
Bangor	24,803	Eastport	4,961	Saco	6,583
Bath	9,396	Gardiner	5,311	S. Portland	7,471
Belfast	4,618	Lewiston	26,247	Waterville	11,458
Biddeford	17,079	Old Town	6,317	Westbrook	8,281

Laws prohibiting the liquor traffic in Maine were enacted in 1851, repealed in 1856 and re-enacted in 1858. In 1884 Prohibition was placed in the constitution.

Like the laws prohibiting gambling, the social evil and other like vices and crimes, the prohibitory liquor laws of Maine from the first have been more or less nullified, especially in the larger centers.

In 1905, at the request of Governor Cobb, what has been known as the Sturgis law was passed. This law created an enforcement commission of three to be appointed by the governor, and gave them the power of sheriffs to enforce the liquor laws. They were empowered to appoint deputy commissioners having the power of sheriffs to enforce the liquor laws, and to send them into centers where the local authorities failed to enforce the liquor laws.

The enactment of this law gave to Maine the most effective and wide-spread enforcement of the liquor laws the State ever had. Since 1892, the Democratic party of Maine has committed itself in its platform to the resubmission of constitutional Prohibition. This party came into power in the fall of 1910, electing the governor and a majority of the senators and representatives.

Among the first acts of this legislature was the repeal of the Sturgis law and the passage of a resolve resubmitting constitutional Prohibition. The vote on resubmission was taken September 11. It was preceded by a vigorous campaign by friends and foe alike. No speeches were made for repeal. That side of the campaign relied upon the distribution of literature,

personal canvass by paid workers, and the purchase of votes.

The friends of repeal predicted a majority of from 15,000 to 24,000 for repeal, but Prohibition was retained by a majority of 758.

A leading cause for the small majority was the large stay-at-home vote. In the city of Portland there were in round numbers 13,000 registered voters and 10,000 votes were cast. In a rural town having 228 registered voters, 113 voted. The total vote cast was 120,948, while the total vote for governor in September, 1910, was 141,564. The total vote on Prohibition was 20,616 less than for governor.

A special session of the legislature was called by Governor Plaisted to convene on March 20, 1912, avowedly to submit to the people an amendment to the constitution providing for local option. The legislature, however, rejected the proposed amendment in the house.

In the campaign of 1912 for State officers, the Democrats declared in their platform it "to be their purpose to use all possible endeavor to amend the constitution" by adding a local option provision.

The Republicans in their platform said: "The people by majority vote have declared against the abrogation of the amendment of the constitution relating to Prohibition. We accept the verdict of the people and are emphatically opposed to all attempts to re-open this question in any form. We demand that the statutes be strictly and honestly enforced. Ours is a government of law. The law must be respected."

The Republicans elected their governor, Hon. W. T. Haines, by a plurality of 3,295, and a majority in the house and senate.

Early in February, 1913, complaint was made to Governor Haines that the nullification of our liquor laws continued in the counties of Androscoggin, Cumberland, Knox, Penobscot and Sagadahoc. At the request of the governor, evidence of nullification in these counties was secured by the Christian Civic League and submitted to the governor. He presented it to the legislature and asked for the removal of the nullifying officials.

After a legislative hearing the governor was asked to remove one Democratic and two Republican sheriffs; one Democratic sheriff resigned rather than stand trial, and one hid behind a smallpox scare and escaped trial. The men appointed by Governor Haines to fill these vacancies are all efficient, faithful officials, and these counties are now dry. The removal of the nullifying officials served also to make any other sheriffs inclined to nullify the laws painstaking in the work of enforcement.

Liquor sellers in license states are doing their utmost to get liquors into Maine and to induce some of her citizens to act as their agents. Enforced Prohibition inherited a group of common drunkards made out of the boys of yesterday by saloons licensed

by local nullifying officials under nullified Prohibition. These license-made drunkards now get drunk on liquors produced in license States and smuggled into Maine, and the drunk statistics thus made are credited to Prohibition by license advocates.

The present state-wide enforcement is the most effective and thorough in the history of Prohibition in Maine and is gratifying to the people of the State.

In Portland, Maine's largest city, 26 per cent less arrests for drunkenness were made from April 1 to October 1, 1913, under enforcement, than for the same period in 1912, under nullification.

In Penobscot county 425 were sent to jail for drunkenness from May 8 to October 8, 1912, under nullification, against 115 for the same period in 1913, under enforcement.

MARYLAND

Area, 9,941 Sq. Miles. Area under no-license, 6,559 Sq. Miles.
Population, 1,295,346. Population under no-license, 450,000.
Urban Population, 658,192. Rural Population, 637,154.
Density of Population per square mile..... 130.3
Foreign-Born Population ..... 7.9 per cent
Number distilleries operated in 1913..... 23
Bushels of grain used in distilling in 1913..... 1,445,021
Gallons of other materials used in distilling in 1913..... None
Production of distilled spirits in 1913 (gals.).....6,007,113.4
Gallons of spirits rectified in 1913.....6,159,539.2
Fermented liquors produced in 1913 (bbls.)..... 1,139,620
Number of paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population 130.3
Number of insane in hospitals per 100,000 population... 248.6
Number of state prisoners per 100,000 population..... 165.7
No. persons holding Federal retail liquor tax receipts..... 3,098
(Includes drug stores and all other places retailing liquors.)
Children of School Age, 361,402. No. pupils enrolled, 238,393.
Per cent persons, age 15 to 20 years, attending school..... 24.8
Church Communicants, 473,257.

Names and Population of All No-License Counties.

Caroline 19,216	Montgomery .32,089	Wicomico 26,815
Cecil 23,759	Queen Anne..16,839	Worcester ...21,841
Dorchester ...28,669	Somerset 26,455	
Kent 16,957	Talbot 19,620	

Names and Population of All No-License Cities of 5,000 or More.

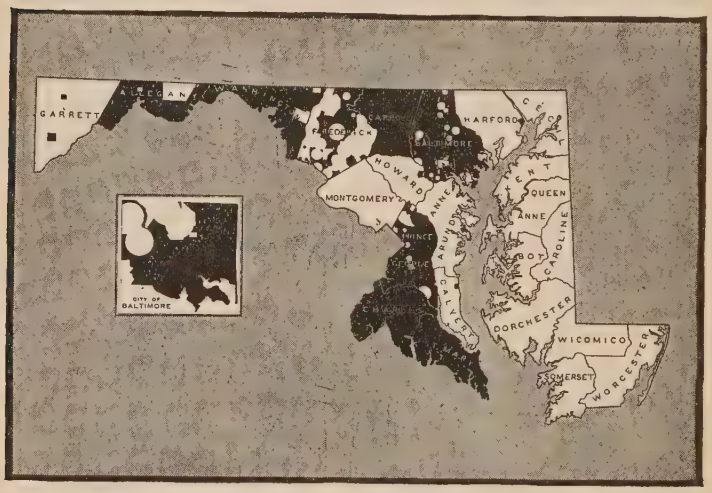
Cambridge .....6,407 Salisbury 6,690

Population Under No-License, 35 per cent.

Population Under License, 65 per cent.

Maryland has no general local option law, but a number of counties have been permitted to vote on the liquor question by virtue of special acts passed by the legislature. As a result of these special elections ten of the twenty-three counties of Maryland are now without saloons. Three other counties have saloons in only one place each, and there are but three counties in the State that do not have some dry territory. Almost two-thirds of the State's area is dry, and about one-third of the population of the State lives in dry territory. The city of Baltimore has a number of dry residence districts which have been made so by special legislation.

WET AND DRY MAP OF MARYLAND, JANUARY 1, 1914.



As the liquor interests and their political allies refused to give any further relief locally, an aggressive campaign was started in 1907, for a general or state-wide local option bill. This was beaten in 1908 by a majority of thirteen and in 1910 by a majority of two in the house. In 1912 it passed the house and was

beaten by one vote in the senate by a trick. In the November election of 1913 the landslide in favor of the United States senatorial candidate whose election was asked by Secretary William J. Bryan in behalf of President Wilson swept some hostile and unpledged men into the legislature from counties strongly in favor of local option. When the liquor politicians over-reached themselves by undertaking to construe this indorsement of a national administration as a repudiation of local option, the Anti-Saloon League, in obedience to the sentiment of the state, on December 1, dropped local option and declared at once for a state-wide Prohibition amendment as an immediate issue, having been for nearly two years pledged to do it not later than April 1, 1914, in case the local option bill failed to pass the legislature of that year. The League is in the strategic position of being driven to this step which has met with the instant and general approval of the temperance people.

An important indirect benefit of the League's local option campaign has been the reduction of liquor licenses in the city of Baltimore from 2,411 to 1,403, a reduction of over 1,000 or 42 per cent, since the beginning of the reorganization work in 1907, this having been done under laws that were passed in an effort to head off the League's legislative program.

MASSACHUSETTS

Area, 8,039 Sq. Miles. Area under no-license, 5,574 Sq. Miles.
Population, 3,366,416. Population under no-license, 1,072,689.
Urban Population, 3,125,367. Rural Population, 241,049.
Density of Population per square mile..... 418.8
Foreign-Born Population ..... 30.2 per cent
Number distilleries operated in 1913..... 8
Bushels of grain used in distilling in 1913..... 34,442
Gallons of other materials used in distilling in 1913..... 6,160,724
Production of distilled spirits in 1913 (gals.).....5,066,210.7
Gallons of spirits rectified in 1913.....5,522,605.0
Fermented liquors produced in 1913 (bbls.)..... 2,541,615
Number of paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population 194.7
Number of insane in hospitals per 100,000 population... 344.6
Number of state prisoners per 100,000 population..... 199.3
No. persons holding Federal retail liquor tax receipts..... 4,669
(Includes drug stores and all other places retailing liquors.)
Children of School Age, 727,344. No. pupils enrolled, 535,869.

Per cent persons, age 15 to 20 years, attending school..... 29.2

Church Communicants, 1,562,621.

Names and Population of All No-License Counties

N. B.—Norfolk county, population....187,506
Plymouth county, population..144,337
Barnstable county, population. 27,542
} These counties have but one license each.

Nantucket 2,962

Names and Population of All No-License Cities.

Beverly 18,650	Malden 44,404	Salem 43,697
Brockton ... 56,878	Medford 23,150	Somerville . 77,236
Cambridge .104,839	Melrose 15,715	Waltham ... 27,834
Everett 33,484	Newton 39,806	Woburn 15,308
Lynn 89,336	Quincy 32,642	

Names and Population of All No-License Towns of 5,000 or More.

Abington 5,455	Framingham..12,948	Orange 5,282
Amesbury ... 9,894	Franklin 5,641	Peabody 15,721
Amherst 5,112	Gardner 14,699	Plymouth 12,141
Andover 7,301	Hudson 6,743	Reading 5,818
Arlington ...11,187	Ipswich 5,777	Revere 18,219
Athol 8,536	Leominster . 17,580	Rockland 6,928
Attleborough.16,215	Mansfield 5,183	Saugus 8,047
Belmont 5,542	Marblehead .. 7,338	Stoneham ... 7,090
Braintree 8,066	Methuen 11,448	Stoughton ... 6,316
Bridgewater . 7,688	Middlebor'gh. 8,214	Swampscott . 6,204
Brookline ...27,792	Milton 7,924	Wakefield 11,404
Chelmsford .. 5,010	Natick 9,866	Watertown ..12,875
Concord 6,421	Needham 5,026	Wellesley 5,413
Danvers 9,407	N. Andover... 5,529	Westborough. 5,446
Dedham 9,284	N. Attleboro'. 9,562	Weymouth ...12,895
Easton 5,139	N.Bridge 8,807	Whitman 7,292
Fairhaven ... 5,122	Norwood 8,014	Winchester .. 9,309
		Winthrop 10,132

Population Under No-License, 32 per cent.

Population Under License, 68 per cent.

Massachusetts is under municipal and town local option. This law went into effect in 1881. From that time to May 1, 1913, there had been held in the cities and towns of Massachusetts 11,308 local option elections, of which number 8,591 resulted in no-license victories and 2,717 resulted in license victories.

Of the above number, 1,003 elections were held in cities, of which 560 resulted in no-license victories and 443 in license victories. Seventy-eight per cent of the town elections during these thirty years have resulted in no-license victories.

For the year beginning May 1, 1913, of the thirty-three cities in Massachusetts, nineteen are under license and fourteen are

under no-license. Of the 320 towns, 73 are under license and 247 are under no-license, showing a net loss of one city and two towns for license over the record for the year beginning May 1, 1912.

MASSACHUSETTS LICENSE VOTE FOR THE YEAR BEGINNING MAY 1, 1913.

Cities license, 19; cities no-license, 14; towns license, 73; towns no-license, 247. Total license 92; total no-license, 261. Last year total license, 90; no-license 263; net loss for no-license of one city and two towns.

Total vote for license, 199,132, an increase of 2,787. Total vote for no-license, 199,323, an increase of 4,581. Majority for no-license, 191, an increase of 1,794.

City vote for license, 140,506, an increase of 2,247 in the State, but outside of Boston an increase of 3,041. City vote for no-license, 120,270, an increase of 2,476 in the State, but outside of Boston an increase of 4,251. Town vote for license, 58,626, an increase of 540. Town vote for no-license, 79,053, an increase of 2,105.

Changed to license: Bedford, Charlton, Enfield, Middleton, Newburyport, North Brookfield, Oak Bluffs, Orleans, Salisbury, Sandwich, Savoy, Warren, West Brookfield—13.

Changed to no-license: Belchertown, Freetown, Gardner, Granville, Ipswich, Monson, Nantucket, Petersham, Plymouth, Tolland, Wales—11.

THE BAR AND BOTTLE LAW.

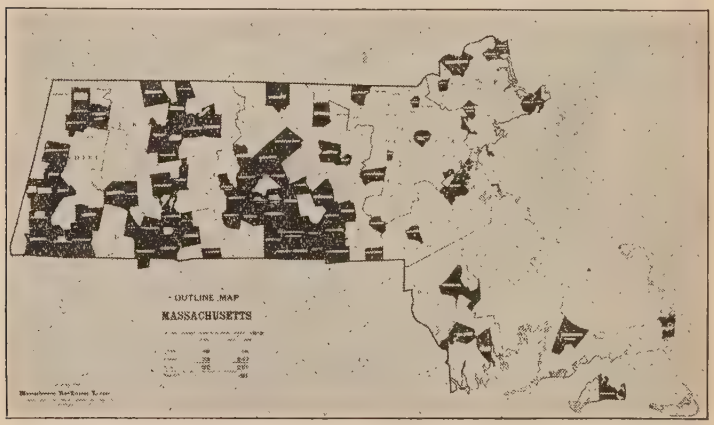
In the legislature of 1910, the temperance forces of Massachusetts led by the Anti-Saloon League secured the passage of the so-called bar and bottle bill, which is the most advanced legislative step taken in twenty years. After the passage of the bill the liquor organizations of the state raised a large sum of money which was spent in the attempt to elect a legislature which would repeal the law before the day set for it to become operative. In this they were unsuccessful, and in spite of the hard fight they made for repeal in the legislature of 1911, the law went into effect on the first day of May, 1911.

The liquor interests have continued their fight to repeal the law in the legislatures of 1912 and 1913, and will probably keep this up for some years to come, as the law is admitted to be a tremendous blow to their business.

Briefly, the law prohibits the sale of bottled goods, or liquor sold to be taken out, in the same place where liquor is sold to be drunk on the premises. The main object of the law was to decrease drunkenness caused by the sale of bottled goods in saloons to men who were partially intoxicated. Incidentally, the pitcher and can trade was eliminated from saloons and confined to wholesale stores.

Another effect of the law has been to reduce considerably the number of liquor licenses of the first and fourth classes. A first class license permits the sale of liquor to be drunk on the premises, i. e., a saloon license. A fourth class license permits the sale of liquor to be consumed off the premises, i. e., a wholesale license. But the number of places that may be licensed in any city or town that votes for license is limited to one for every thousand of the population (except that in the city of Boston the whole number of licensed places is limited to one thousand), and whereas formerly a first and fourth class license could be held conjointly in the same licensed place, under the bar and bottle law the two classes of licenses must be separated, and each license counts as one licensed place. Thus, although the number of licensed places per capita remains practically the same, liquor dealers have been obliged to choose between the two classes of licenses. The result is that there are in Massachusetts in 1913 over 250, or 15 per cent, fewer saloons, and over 1,200, or 70 per cent, fewer wholesale licenses than there would have been except for the bar and bottle law.

WET AND DRY MAP OF MASSACHUSETTS, JAN. 1, 1914.



In 1910-11 there were in Boston 766 saloons; in 1912-13 there were 667, a decrease of ninety-nine in Boston alone. In 1910-11 there were in Boston 915 places licensed to sell bottled goods to be consumed off the premises; in 1912-13 there were only 295 such places, a decrease of 620.

THE 1913 LEGISLATURE.

No legislation of importance on the liquor question was pass-

ed by the legislature of 1913. The bill to change the opening hour of saloons from 6 a. m. to 8 a. m. was defeated in the senate by a vote of twenty to fourteen, but the bill to repeal the Bar and Bottle law was defeated in the house by a vote of 120 to 105.

As a whole the legislature was opposed to progressive temperance legislation, but the temperance forces of the State gained a moral victory by securing the discharge of the committee on liquor law from its duties. This drastic action was taken on account of the unfair and discourteous treatment accorded to temperance advocates by the chairman of the liquor law committee, Senator McLane, and the publicity given to this affair by the press of the State was sufficient to make the passage of harmful liquor legislation impossible last year.

Among the liquor bills defeated were two which were ardently advocated by the liquor interests. One bill which was reported favorably by the liquor law committee before its discharge would have changed the vote on the license question in every city and town to the day of the State election. The effect of such a law would be to concentrate the agitation over the license question into about two weeks before election, while now it extends over five months in the various cities and towns. As the temperance advocates have everything to gain by agitation and the liquor dealers everything to lose, there is no question that the change would have been helpful to the other side. Moreover, the State and national issues before the people at the State election would naturally put the license question, a purely local issue, in the background. A hard fight on this bill resulted in its defeat in the house by a roll call vote of 114 to 97 in spite of the favorable report of the committee.

The other bill which was greatly desired by the licensed cafe men of Boston would have opened up between sixty and seventy such cafes to the sale of liquor on Sundays. The bill was killed by a little finesse on the part of the Anti-Saloon League, although a well-known lobbyist received $4,500 from the cafe men to secure the passage of this measure.

It is admitted by everyone familiar with the legislature of 1913 that the Anti-Saloon League gained at least a tactical victory over the liquor forces last year, and its ability to handle wisely and successfully a difficult situation was established.

ALLIED TEMPERANCE ORGANIZATIONS.

One of the most encouraging features of temperance work in Massachusetts has been the stride taken during the year 1913 toward securing the most effective co-operation and harmony among the existing temperance societies in the State. While it would be unwise to attempt and impossible to effect the structural unity of these various organizations which are specializing along different lines of temperance activity, nevertheless the coalition of these societies in a body known as the Allied Temperance Or-

ganizations has been very fruitful of results in bringing these societies nearer together in common understanding and common purpose, in preventing to some extent a duplication of effort, and in strengthening the position of the temperance forces of the State before the legislature. The active societies which are represented in the Allied Temperance Organizations are as follows: (1) Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League; (2) Massachusetts No-License League; (3) Massachusetts Woman's Christian Temperance Union; (4) Massachusetts Total Abstinence Society; (5) Massachusetts Prohibition Party; (6) Massachusetts Reform Clubs; (7) Massachusetts Grand Lodge I. O. G. T.; (8) Scandinavian Grand Lodge I. O. G. T.; (9) Scientific Temperance Federation; (10) Finnish Temperance Societies; (11) Sons of Temperance; (12) Temple of Honor.

MICHIGAN

Area 57,430 Sq. Miles. Area under no-license, 25,291 Sq. Miles.
Population, 2,810,173. Population under no-license, 764,800.
Urban Population, 1,327,044. Rural Population, 1,483,129.
Density of Population per square mile..... 48.9
Foreign-Born Population ..... 22.4 per cent
Number distilleries operated in 1913..... 2
Bushels of grain used in distilling in 1913..... None
Gallons of other materials used in distilling in 1913.... 13,105,179
Production of distilled spirits in 1913 (gals.)..... 2,004,579.9
Gallons of spirits rectified in 1913..... 693,356.8
Fermented liquors produced in 1913 (bbls.)..... 2,008,371
Number of paupers in almshouses per 100,000 populat'n 106.8
Number of insane in hospitals per 100,000 population... 238.4
Number of state prisoners per 100,000 population..... 92.2
No. persons holding Federal retail liquor tax receipts..... 7,173
(Includes drug stores and all other places retailing liquors.)

Children of School Age, 758,747. No. pupils enrolled, 541,501.

Per cent persons, age 15 to 20 years, attending school..... 33.7

Church Communicants, 982,479.

Names and Population of All No-License Counties.

Alcona 5,703	Genessee 64,555	Missaukee ...10,606
Allegan 39,819	Gladwin 8,413	Montcalm ...32,069
Antrim 15,692	Gratiot 28,820	Newaygo 19,220
Barry 22,633	Hillsdale 29,673	Oceana 18,379
Benzie 10,638	Ionia 33,550	Osceola 17,889
Branch 25,605	Isabella 23,029	Oscoda 2,027
Cass 20,624	Kalkaska 8,097	Sanilac 33,930
Charlevoix ..19,157	Lenawee 47,907	Shiawassee ..33,246
Clare 9,240	Livingston ..17,736	St. Joseph....25,499
Clinton 23,129	Mecosta 19,466	Van Buren...33,185
Eaton 30,499	Midland 14,005	Wexford 20,769

Names and Population of All No-License Cities of 5,000 or More.

Adrian 10,763	Coldwater ... 5,945	Ionia 5,030
Big Rapids... 4,519	Dowagiac ... 5,088	Owosso 9,639
Boyne City... 5,218	Flint 38,550	Petoskey 4,778
Cadillac 8,375	Hillsdale 5,001	Three Rivers. 5,072
Charlotte 4,886	Holland 10,490	

Population Under No-License, 27 per cent.

Population Under License, 73 per cent.

In January, 1908, there was just one dry county in the State, in 1909 there were eleven, in 1910 there were thirty, in January, 1911, there were forty dry counties; in January, 1914 there are thirty-three dry counties. More than twelve hundred saloons and twelve breweries have been closed by the county option law during the past four years, and there are now altogether 1,955 fewer saloons in Michigan than in 1906. The liquor forces have made some desperate efforts to repeal the county option law, but have met with defeat. A law was enacted permitting saloons to open on Washington's birthday, Lincoln's birthday and Columbus Day, but the anti-liquor forces succeeded in tacking on an amendment to this holiday bill which gives to the councils of cities and villages and to the township boards the right to reject any and all liquor bonds, so that it is now possible to prevent saloons from operating in townships, villages and smaller cities through the action of the dry councils or boards. A search and seizure law was secured in 1909. Some other much needed amendments to the local option law have been secured in the last few sessions.

During the year 1913 important additional legislation was enacted. The law known as the Lee law prohibiting drinking on trains other than on dining cars and prohibiting drunken men from riding on trains, and in giving conductors and brakemen power to enforce this provision.

The most important legislation enacted is known as the Pray law. This law prohibits the shipment of liquor designed for illegal purposes into dry territory, being a supplementary law to the Webb law. It makes it illegal for any public carrier or any other person to consign, carry or ship in any manner liquor to anyone in any dry community in the State who has a government tax receipt other than a druggist. In case a man is selling clandestinely the United States officials are put on the track—he is forced to pay his United States tax and automatically then liquor is prohibited from being shipped to him. It also prohibits the storing of liquor elsewhere than in the express office, drug store or in a private home, and which private home cannot be used as a place of public resort. Seventy-five clubs closed their doors in one month as a consequence of this act.

WET AND DRY MAP OF MICHIGAN, JANUARY 1, 1914.

MICHIGAN, 1908, 1910, 1912.

1908

1910

1912

MINNESOTA

Area, 80,858 Sq. miles. Area under no-license, 54,000 Sq. Miles.
Population, 2,075,708. Population under no-license, 1,060,000.
Urban Population, 850,294. Rural Population, 1,225,414.
Density of population per square mile 25.7
Foreign-Born Population ..... 28.9 per cent
Number distilleries operated in 1913..... 0
Bushels of grain used in distilling in 1913..... None
Gallons of other materials used in distilling in 1913..... None
Production of distilled spirits in 1913 (gals.)..... None
Gallons of spirits rectified in 1913.....1,699,163.4
Fermented liquors produced in 1913 (bbls.)..... 1,633,452
Number of paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population 33.1
Number of insane in hospitals per 100,000 population... 228.5
Number of state prisoners per 100,000 population..... 78.6
No. persons holding Federal retail liquor tax receipts..... 5,794
(Includes drug stores and all other places retailing liquors.)
Children of School Age, 610,258. No. pupils enrolled, 440,083.
Per cent persons, age 15 to 20 years, attending school..... 37.7
Church Communicants, 834,442.

Population Under No-License, 51 per cent.

Population Under License, 49 per cent.

Minnesota has local option for villages and for about 14 per cent of her cities. Five counties now have but one saloon town in each, and eight have but two saloon towns in each. The following seventeen county seats are now without saloons: Hallock, Roseau, Marshall, Wheaton, Elbow Lake, Alexandria, Willmar, Redwood Falls,. Worthington, Windom, Blue Earth City, Waseca, Preston, Center City, Cambridge, Mora and Aitkin. About two-thirds of the townships of Minnesota are without saloons, and the number of dry villages and cities is increasing every year. The fight is on for county option, and with good prospects for an early victory.

A TWENTY-YEAR CHAPTER OF THE PEOPLE'S FIGHT AGAINST THE SALOON.

The tabulation in the table following is based on reports received at the Minnesota League office from village and city clerks, county commissioners and county auditors, and are now on file in that office.

Authentic information has been received in but very few instances, and in these instances we have done our best to ascertain the situation on such information as we have had at hand. So that, all in all, this tabulation should be and no doubt is about as accurate as it is possible to get it.

In the grand total the number of saloons in 1893 may appear to be wrong in some instances, unless the method of tabulation is understood. In a few cases returns were not received from the town clerks, and in a few cases returns covered only 1913. In such case, the town was credited with the same number of saloons in 1893 as in 1913. This will explain any discrepancy that might otherwise seem to be in this column. In the column headed, "Outside of Municipalities," the dashes indicate that reports have been received only for the year 1913. All other cases indicate complete reports.

The table is significant. In the municipalities that were organized as early as 1893, there were in 1893 2,492 saloons. There are today but 2,368. It would seem only natural that these towns have not stood still during these twenty years. In fact, some of them have trebled and quadrupled in population, and yet the general decrease in saloons has been 124. If this would be worked out per capita, it would show a tremendous decrease. Of these same municipalities, 119 were dry in 1893, while 198 of them are dry today, thus showing that seventy-nine of them have come to the conclusion that the saloons have been a hindrance rather than a help in their material welfare. Of the towns that were organized since 1893, sixty-two are today wet and thirty are dry. This is not strange when one realizes that the great majority of these towns are located in either the mining sections of the State or the lumber sections, and that the saloon always has had a foothold under pioneer conditions. In these sixty-two towns there are 240 saloons.

COUNTY	Municipalities organized in 1893								Municipalities not organized in 1893			Territory Outside of Municipalities				Grand Total			
	Saloons 1893	Saloons 1913	Increase	Decrease	Dry Towns 1893	Dry Towns 1913	Increase	Decrease	Wet Towns	Dry Towns	Present No. of Saloons	Saloons 1893	Saloons 1913	Increase	Decrease	Saloons 1893	Saloons 1913	Dry Towns 1893	Dry Towns 1913
Aitkin	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	2
Anoka	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		3			10	14	0	0
Becker	12	10	0	2	2	2	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	12	13	2	2
Beltrami	4	2	0	2	1	1	0	0	9	2	36		2			4	37	1	3
Brown	42	41	0	1	0	1	1		2	1	5		3			42	46	0	2
Benton	15	16	1		1	0		1				5	5	0	0	20	21	1	0
Bigstone	17	15	0	2	1	0	0	1					0			17	20	1	0
Blue Earth	44	35	0	9	2	3	1	0				0	0	0	0	44	39	2	3
Carlton	33	39	6	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	33	43	1	0
Cook	2	0	0	2	0	1	1	0				0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1
Cass	5	2	0	3	0	1	1	0	3	0	11		1			5	14	0	1
Chisago	25	3	0	22	1	5	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	25	3	1	6
Clearwater	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1
Cottonwood	6	0	0	6	1	4	3	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	6	2	1	4
Crow Wing	30	28	0	2	1	0	0	1	1	1	2		5			30	35	1	1
Carver	47	34	0	13	0	0	0	0					2			47	50	0	0
Crippewa	7	3	0	4	1	2	1	0	1	1	10	0	0	0	0	7	13	1	3
Clay	42	37	0	5	5	4	0	1				0	0	0	0	42	39	5	4
Dakota	57	55	0	2	0	0	0	0				0	0	0	0	57	59	0	0
Dodge	10	2	0	8	1	5	4	0				0	0	0	0	10	2	1	5
Douglas	23	7	0	16	2	5	3	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	23	9	2	5
Fairbault	24	3	0	21	2	5	3	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	24	7	2	7
Freeborn	14	13	0	1	3	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	14	13	3	5
Fillmore	27	0	0	27	3	12	9	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	27	3	3	12
Goodhue	33	27	0	6	1	4	3	0	1	0	3		2			33	29	1	4
Grant	12	1	0	11	2	5	3	0				0	0	0	0	12	5	2	5
Hennepin	293	432	139	0	4	8	4	0	1	2	1	14	10	0	4	307	443	4	10
Houston	16	11	0	5	1	2	1	0				0	0	0	0	16	13	1	2
Hubbard	12	4	0	8	1	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	12	4	1	4

COUNTY	Municipalities organized in 1893								Municipalities not organized in 1893			Territory Outside of Municipalities				Grand Total			
	Saloons 1893	Saloons 1913	Increase	Decrease	Dry Towns 1893	Dry Towns 1913	Increase	Decrease	Wet Towns	Dry Towns	Present No. of Saloons	Saloons 1893	Saloons 1913	Increase	Decrease	Saloons 1893	Saloons 1913	Dry Towns 1893	Dry Towns 1913
Isanti	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Itasca	44	28	0	16	0	0	0	0	6	0	23		4			44	70	0	0
Jackson	11	9	0	2	1	2	1	0				1	2	1	0	12	11	1	2
Kittson	14	1	0	13	1	4	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	14	1	1	7
Koochiching	13	15	2	0	1	0	0	1	4	0	21		10			13	46	1	0
Kanabec	5	1	0	4	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	5	1	0	1
Kandiyohi	15	2	0	13	4	6	2	0				0	0	0	0	15	2	4	6
Lac Qui Parle	17	3	0	14	1	4	3	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	17	5	1	4
Lake	22	14	0	8	0	1	1	0				10	14	4	0	32	28	0	1
Le Sueur	38	32	0	6	0	0	0	0				0	0	0	0	38	34	0	0
Lincoln	6	2	0	4	1	2	1	0				0	0	0	0	6	8	1	3
Lyon	21	17	0	4	2	3	1	0				0	0	0	0	21	17	2	3
Martin	18	14	0	45	1	2	1	0	2	1	3		1			18	18	1	3
Mille Laes	12	8	0	4	0	1	1	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	12	11	0	1
Morrison	33	33	0	0	1	4	3	0	1	0	2		4			33	39	1	4
McCleod	20	17	0	3	0	1	1	0				0	1	1	0	20	28	0	1
Mahnomen	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0				0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Marshall	10	5	0	5	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	0	3
Meeker	18	13	0	5	0	0	0	0				0	0	0	0	18	13	0	1
Mower	10	4	0	6	3	6	3	0	1	0	2		1			28	25	3	6
Murray	12	8	0	4	2	3	1	0					1			12	9	1	3
Nicollet	20	14	0	6	1	1	0	0	0	1	0		1			22	17	1	2
Nobles	15	7	0	8	1	2	1	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	22	18	1	2
Norman	3	0	0	3	6	7	1	0				0	0	0	0	3	0	6	7
Ottertail	16	14	0	2	9	8	0	1	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	21	22	9	9
Olmstead	23	18	0	5	3	3	0	0				0	0	0	0	23	18	3	3
Pennington	6	0	0	6	0	1	1	0				0	0	0	0	24	18	0	1
Pine	18	13	0	5	0	1	1	0	2	1	6		5			24	24	0	2
Pipestone	13	6	0	7	0	3	3	0				0	0	0	0	13	6	0	4

COUNTY	Municipalities organized in 1893								Municipalities not organized in 1893			Territory Outside of Municipalities				Grand Total			
	Saloons 1893	Saloons 1913	Increase	Decrease	Dry Towns 1893	Dry Towns 1913	Increase	Decrease	Wet Towns	Dry Towns	Present No. of Saloons	Saloons 1893	Saloons 1913	Increase	Decrease	Saloons 1893	Saloons 1913	Dry Towns 1893	Dry Towns 1913
Polk	37	23	0	14	5	8	3	0				0	0	0	0	67	53	5	8
Pope	11	1	0	10	1	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	15	5	1	3
Ramsey	326	420	94	0	0	0	0	0				4	7	3	0	332	429	0	0
Red Lake	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0					2			7	9	0	0
Renville	24	15	0	9	0	2	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	32	23	0	2
Redwood	26	22	0	4	5	3	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	32	28	5	4
Rice	10	2	0	8	1	1	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	22	18	1	1
Rock	7	8	1	0	1	1	0	0				0	0	0	0	7	8	1	1
Roseau	4	0	0	4	1	2	1	0	1	1	6	0	0	0	0	4	6	1	4
St. Louis Co.	247	324	77	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	63		19			247	407	0	0
Scott	49	52	3	0	0	0	0	0					5			49	57	0	0
Steele	18	15	0	3	1	1	0	0				0	0	0	0	18	18	1	1
Sibley	34	31	0	3	0	0	0	0					3			34	34	0	0
Sherburne	1	3	2	0	4	2	0	2				0	0	0	0	1	3	4	2
Stearns	98	87	0	11	2	4	2	0					9			102	100	2	4
Stevens	10	13	3	0	1	0	0	1				2	0	0	2	12	13	1	0
Swift	11	6	0	5	4	4	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	11	8	4	5
Todd	19	19	0	0	2	2	0	0				0	0	0	0	22	22	2	2
Traverse	12	7	0	5	1	1	0	0				0	0	0	0	12	7	1	1
Wright	30	20	0	10	2	4	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	33	24	2	4
Wilkin	14	14	0	0	2	1	0	1	2	0	2	3	1	0	2	17	17	2	1
Watonwan	11	6	0	5	0	1	1	0	3	1	5	0	0	0	0	11	11	0	2
Wabasha	35	42	7	0	1	0	0	1				4	5	1	0	39	47	1	0
Wadena	13	8	0	5	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	13	10	0	1
Waseca	17	11	0	6	0	1	1	0				1	2	1	0	18	13	0	1
Washington	29	25	0	4	2	2	0	0					5			31	32	2	2
Winona	57	55	0	2	1	1	0	0					1			60	59	1	1
Yellow Medicine	19	13	0	6	2	5	3	0					1			19	14	2	5
Total	2,492	2,378		114	119	198	79		62	30	240	44	139	4	8	2,668	2,955	118	231

The grand total shows that in 1893, with a population of only 1,301,826 people, Minnesota had 2,668 saloons, and that in 1913, with a population of 2,075,708, almost double, Minnesota has only 2,978 saloons. That in 1893 there were all told 119 dry towns, and that in 1913 there are 231 dry towns, almost double the number.

Further, a study of the table shows that Minnesota has today three dry counties; fifteen counties that have no dry towns; three counties with only one saloon in each, and twelve counties with five or less saloons.

There are now fifty-three counties in Minnesota which grant no licenses outside of municipalities.

It should be also borne in mind that by far the greater part of the progress shown by this table has been won during the last seven years.

MISSISSIPPI

Area, 46,362 Sq. Miles. Area under no-license, 46,362 Sq. Miles.
Population, 1,797,114. Population under no-license, 1,797,114.
Urban Population, 207,311. Rural Population, 1,589,803.
Density of Population per square mile..... 38.8
Foreign-Born Population ..... 0.5 per cent
Number of distilleries operated in 1913..... 0
Bushels of grain used in distilling in 1913..... None
Gallons of other materials used in distilling in 1913..... None
Production of distilled spirits in 1913 (gals.)..... None
Gallons of spirits rectified in 1913..... None
Fermented liquors produced in 1913..... None
Number of paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.. 24.3
Number of insane in hospitals per 100,000 population..... 110.1
Number of state prisoners per 100,000 population..... 128.7
No. persons holding Federal retail liquor tax receipts..... 647
(Includes drug stores and all other places retailing liquors.)
Children of School Age, 611,119. No. pupils enrolled, 469,137.
Per cent persons, age 15 to 20 years, attending school..... 39.0
Church Communicants, 657,381.

Names and Population of All No-License Cities of 5,000 or More.

Biloxi 8,049	Greenwood .. 5,836	McComb 6,237
Brookhaven . 5,293	Gulfport 6,386	Meridian 23,285
Col'mbus City 8,988	Hattiesburg .11,733	Natches 11,791
Corinth 5,020	Jackson 21,262	Vicksburg ...20,814
Greenville ... 9,610	Laurel 8,465	Yazoo 6,796

Mississippi is proving that Prohibition does prohibit.

The temperance forces secured from the 1912 legislature three new laws: (1) Upon second conviction the convict must work on the road as well as pay his fine, ranging from $50 to $500. (2) The third offense becomes a felony, with from three to five years in the penitentiary. (3) County or city boards are now allowed by law to appropriate one-third of the liquor fines to pay all expenses of convicting the seller. This makes one blind tiger pay for convicting another. Other laws were strengthened. It is a crime to solicit liquor sales, to order liquor for another, to take an order from another or to permit liquor to be stored in one's building, even if leased to another. When juries fail to convict, as they do in some counties, procedure is before the chancellor, who enjoins and fines the culprit $1,500. If he sells again he is jailed for contempt. Both the chancellor and the circuit judge can, and often do, put the convicted liquor seller under $2,000 bond not to sell for two years.

The 1914 legislature will be asked to pass two more laws, one of which would give the governor power to peremptorily remove derelict officials. The other will be to make the Webb bill enforcible in Mississippi by inhibiting the shipment of liquors into the State.

Since the League began work in Mississippi it has laid much stress on education. Courts report that grand juries are indicting and petit juries convicting much more readily than before, and the courts are giving heavy punishments.

The liquor interests had the state districted into seven districts for purposes of taking orders, with a secret dispensing agent in each district. These have been broken up. Over 1,200 convictions were had by the League's forces in 1912 and 1913. These include liquor drummers, newsboys on trains, trains, train porters, magistrates, marshals, deputy sheriffs, etc.

The Mississippians are free from foreign influence, but have a large negro population who are improving along lines of citizenship. The worst element to contend with is the white bum lawless element who induce the negroes to sell for them on commission. But these are fast being run out of the state or put behind the bars.

Law enforcement has reduced the sale of liquor in Mississippi fully 60 per cent in the last two years.

Mississippi will undoubtedly ratify the Federal constitutional amendment when it shall be submitted.

MISSOURI

Area, 68,727 Sq Miles. Area under no-license, 53,905 Sq. Miles.
Population, 3,293,335 Population under no-license, 1,366,948.
Urban Population, 1,398,817. Rural Population, 1,894,518.
Density of Population per square mile..... 47.9
Foreign-Born Population ..... 7 per cent
Number of distilleries operated in 1913..... 27
Bushels of grain used in distilling in 1913..... 113,284
Gallons of other materials used in distilling in 1913..... None
Production of distilled spirits in 1913 (gals.)..... 530,027.6
Gallons of spirits rectified in 1913.....4,484,870.1
Fermented liquors produced in 1913 (bbls.)..... 4,170,085
Number of paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population 73.2
Number of insane in hospitals per 100,000 population... 187.3
Number of state prisoners per 100,000 population..... 108.4
No. persons holding Federal retail liquor tax receipts..... 7,910
(Includes drug stores and all other places retailing liquors.)
Children of School Age, 971,534. No. pupils enrolled, 707,031.
Per cent persons, age 15 to 20 years, attending school..... 35.4
Church Communicants, 1,199,239.

Names and Population of All No-License Counties:

Adair 22,700
Andrew 15,282
Atchison 13,604
Audrain 21,687
Barton 16,747
Bollinger 14,576
Boone 30,533
Carter 5,504
Camden 11,582
Caldwell 14,605
Cass 22,973
Christian 15,832
Clark 12,811
Clinton 15,297
Chariton 23,503
Crawford ...13,576
Dade 15,613
Dallas 13,181
Dent 13,245
De Kalb.....12,531
Douglas 16,664
Daviess 17,605
Dunklin 30,328
Gentry 16,820
Harrison 20,466
Howard 15,653
Howell 21,065
Hickory 8,741
Holt 14,539
Iron 8,563
Johnson 26,297
Knox 12,403
Laclede 17,363
Lawrence ...26,583
Lewis 15,514
Lincoln 17,033
McDonald ...13,539
Mercer 12,335
Miller 16,717
Mississippi ..14,557
Maries 10,088
Madison 11,273
Moniteau 14,375
Monroe 18,304
Montgomery..15,604
Macon 30,868
New Madrid..19,488
Newton 27,136
Oregon 14,681
Ozark 11,926
Phelps 15,796
Polk 21,561
Putnam 14,308
Pulaski 11,438
Ray 21,451
Reynolds 9,592
Ripley 13,099
St. Clair 16,412
Schuyler 9,062
Shannon 11,443
Scotland 11,869
Shelby 14,864
Stoddard 27,807
Stone 11,559
Sullivan 18,598
Saline 29,448
Texas 21,458
Taney 9,134
Vernon 28,827
Washington ..13,378
Wayne 15,181
Worth 8,007
Wright 18,315
Webster 17,377

Names and Population of All No-License Cities of 5,000 or More.

Carthage 9,483	Kirksville 6,347	Webster Grvs. 7,080
Columbia 9,662	Webb City ...11,817	

Population Under No-License, 37 per cent.

Population Under License, 63 per cent.

Missouri is under an antiquated local option law, the law permitting the liquor question to be settled by vote of the people in each county, exempting only from the operation of the law cities containing a population of twenty-five hundred or more, and permitting those cities to vote as separate units. Under that law an election cannot be held in either city or county oftener than once in four years. There are one hundred and fourteen counties besides the city of St. Louis (it being a separate civic unit) in the State. Of these, seventy-four are dry.

After a strong campaign last year for clean men for the legislature and a hard-fought battle with the liquor traffic, the county unit law was finally secured by a decisive majority. The liquor interests resorted to the use of the referendum to delay the operation of the law for at least two years. This has precipitated the biggest fight in the history of the state. In fact, it is now looked upon by both armies as the strategic battle of the war in Missouri.

If county unit can be won by the popular ballot under the peculiar difficulties involved in the initiative and referendum, and with the biggest brewery city in the world to finance and corrupt the election, the temperance forces will be ready at the next election to finish the job in Missouri. The purpose is to organize and work the entire state down to a precinct machine that will locate the last voter, see that he gets information and then get the dry vote in the ballot box and correctly counted.

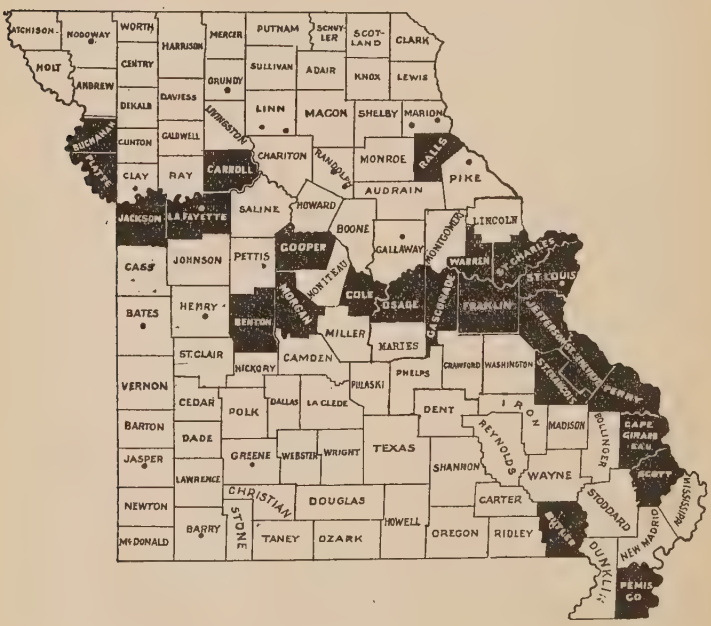
The county unit will drive the liquor traffic into the last eight or ten counties, and the liquor interest will fight the final adoption of this measure as they will not be able to fight in any subsequent battle, for if the temperance forces win they will drive the liquor interests from the open field and the final siege by way of State and national Prohibition will speedily follow.

The temperance forces will seek at the hands of the next legislature effective shipping regulations for dry territory, a search and seizure law, a five mile law for state schools and correctional institutions, and a city precinct local option law.

The Missouri League has an almost unbroken chain of local option victories to its credit. These victories are especially noted in the last three years. In these years fifty-two such elections have been held embracing a whole county unless it contained a city of more than 2,500. Out of these fifty-two, forty-seven have

MISSOURI, 1906, 1910 AND 1914.

January 1, 1906. January 1, 1910.



MISSOURI, JANUARY 1, 1914.

gone dry; in the last twenty-nine we have only lost one. And last year in the eighteen elections held seventeen were won, and we added to the population living in saloonless territory in the state 156,079 net. The total number of counties now entirely dry is seventy-five; partially dry, sixteen; entirely wet, twenty-three. These results will be more fully appreciated when it is remembered that all the easier counties have been won in earlier years, so that many of these last struggles were fought out in what was commonly considered the enemy's country. It included cities up to 10,000 population that, of course, must stand or fall by the strength or weakness of their own citizenship.

CITIES VOTING DRY.

One of the unique campaigns during the past year was the city of Nevada, in Vernon county. The wets, thinking the county unit law would be in effect June 23, brought an election in Vernon county, already dry, thinking they could delay the vote in the county as a unit until four years from the date of the county vote, and the eight saloons in Nevada, a city of 10,000 population, would do business for four years. In the meantime, the county unit law was held up by the referendum petition.

The drys forced a local option election in Nevada on June 10. The lines were so closely drawn that one man out of his place for thirty minutes would have lost the election.

The wets placed fully $8,000 in the fight after 1 p. m., but the final count showed they were beaten by eighteen majority.

Mexico, Missouri, a city of 7,000, voted in a blizzard on October 27, two hundred women standing guard from daylight until dark; the drys winning by sixty-five majority. About 70 per cent of the negroes voted dry in this city, with four saloons paying $3,000 each to the city and having a colored vote of over 400.

Four years ago Macon, a city of 4,000 inhabitants, voted wet by over 200 majority. It had been cursed with saloons for forty years and more. It is at the crossing of two lines of railroads. All surrounding counties and Macon county as well have been dry for years. Six saloons and three wholesale depots were in active operation. An organization backed by Quincy and St. Louis brewers were protecting distributors in the dry territory.

A local option election was held on December 8. Of the 1,500 voters, 300 were at the polls when they opened in the morning at 7 a. m. These men were at the hall used as the headquarters during the campaign at 6 a. m., placing the last drop of oil on the already perfected election machinery, and when started it ran until the polls closed at 6 p. m. They won by thirty-six dry majority. The women were as well organized as the men.

Webster Groves, a city of 10,000 and a suburb of St. Louis in St. Louis county, voted on local option December 6. This is a city of residence property, much of it being restricted to residences above a certain value and to lots above a certain size.

Webster Groves never had saloons. It has always been careful to elect a mayor and city board who would not grant a saloon license if it could be avoided.

The liquor people saw a chance to avoid the safeguards and under the laws of Missouri placed two wholesale depots in Webster Groves. This so incensed the people that when they had a chance they expressed themselves by voting dry with the following vote: Dry, 1,043; wet, 183.

Kirkwood, a city of over 10,000 that joins Webster Groves on the south, has been under local option law for years, thus making a dry spot in St. Louis county adjoining the city of St. Louis of over 20,000 population.

MONTANA

Area, 146,201 Sq. Miles. Area under no-license, 36,549 Sq. Miles.
Population, 376,053. Population under no-license, 15,000.
Urban Population, 133,420. Rural Population, 242,633.
Density of Population per square mile..... 2.6
Foreign-Born Population ..... 27.6 per cent
Number of distilleries operated in 1913..... 0
Bushels of grain used in distilling in 1913..... None
Gallons of other materials used in distilling in 1913..... None
Production of distilled spirits in 1913 (gals.)..... None
Gallons of spirits rectified in 1913..... 69,122.6
Fermented liquors produced in 1913 (bbls.)..... 268,851
Number of paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.. 110.4
Number of insane in hospitals per 100,000 population..... 185.3
Number of state prisoners per 100,000 population..... 255.8
No. persons holding Federal retail liquor tax receipts..... 2,563
(Includes drug stores and all other places retailing liquors.)
Children of School Age, 83,860. No. pupils enrolled, 66,141.
Per cent persons, age 15 to 20 years, attending school..... 37.2
Church Communicants, 98,984.
Population Under No-License, 4 per cent.
Population Under License, 96 per cent.

There is practically no efficient anti-liquor law on the statute books of Montana. There is a provision for county local option, but the measure is so defective that the temperance forces have been unable to use it to any advantage. There is a strong, latent temperance sentiment in the State which would be able to place

much of the territory under no-license under any sort of efficient law. The present fight, therefore, is for some measure that will give the temperance sentiment of the State a legal voice on the liquor question. The only dry territory at the present time consists of Indian reservations, where the sale of liquors is prohibited under Federal law.

The few statutes against the liquor traffic are being well enforced in many sections of the State. A number of towns that have formerly been known as wide-open towns are at present enforcing the midnight and Sunday closing laws.

NEBRASKA

Area, 76,808 Sq. Miles. Area under no-license, 63,270 Sq. Miles.
Population, 1,192,214. Population under no-license, 675,000.
Urban Population, 310,852. Rural Population, 881,362.
Density of Population per square mile 15.5
Foreign-Born Population ..... 16.6 per cent
Number distilleries operated in 1913..... 3
Bushels of grain used in distilling in 1913..... 472,264
Gallons of other materials used in distilling in 1913..... None
Production of distilled spirits in 1913 (gals.).....2,214,558.2
Gallons of spirits rectified in 1913..... 440,106.2
Fermented liquors produced in 1913..... 442,388
Number of paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population 46.2
Number of insane in hospitals per 100,000 population... 167.0
Number of state prisoners per 100,000 population..... 55.2
No. persons holding Federal retail liquor tax receipts..... 2,272
(Includes drug stores and all other places retailing liquors.)
Children of School Age, 379,028. No. pupils enrolled, 283,602.
Per cent persons, age 15 to 20 years, attending school..... 39.8
Church Communicants, 345,803.

Names and Population of All No-License Counties.

Banner 14,003	Hayes 3,011	Polk 10,521
Blaine 1,444	Hooker 981	Phelps 10,451
Brown 6,083	Kearney 9,106	Rock 3,627
Burt 12,726	Keyapaha ... 3,452	Scotts Bluff.. 8,355
Chase 3,613	Kimball 1,942	Sheridan 2,469
Dundy 4,098	Logan 1,521	Sioux 2,055
Deuel 1,786	Loup 2,188	Thomas 1,191
Frontier 8,572	McPherson .. 2,470	Wheeler 2,292
Garden 3,538	Osceola .....(new)	York 18,721
Grant 1,097	Perkins 2,570	

Names and Population of All No-License Cities of 5,000 or More.

York 6,235

Population Under No-License, 56 per cent.

Population Under License, 44 per cent.

Nebraska has local option for her cities and villages. Under this law a large part of the State is at the present time without saloons. There are forty-one dry municipalities ranging in population from 1,000 to 5,000, and 253 dry municipalities having a population of less than 1,000. Under the State law all saloons are compelled to close at 8 p. m. and remain closed until 7 a. m. This law is what is popularly known as the 8 o'clock law, the best regulatory feature the state has ever had. The people are almost universally in favor of its retention and enforcement. Outside of Douglas county it is generally well observed, and even in Omaha there is a growing sentiment in favor of this law.

All territory in the State within two miles of an incorporated city or village is under absolute Prohibition. County authorities may grant licenses outside of this restricted district. At the present time there are only about twenty-five saloon licenses in the State issued by county authorities. There is a growing sentiment against saloons outside of municipalities.

There is a law forbidding the sale of liquor on dining cars within the State, and this law is rigidly enforced by the railroads themselves. The law against drinking on the trains is now being enforced by all lines of railway in Nebraska except a few local lines.

By vote of the people, Nebraska has the initiative and referendum in the State constitution. This law was made operative by the last legislature, giving provisions that were fairly satisfactory. The initiative is now being used to secure a vote on some restrictive measures that will be of great value if secured. Nebraska voted by 15,000 majority for county option, but failed to secure its enactment in the legislature. This leads the temperance forces to believe that they will be able to get the laws now needed through the initiative. The women of the State are now asking for equal suffrage, and this will be submitted at the same election as the proposed restrictive measure in 1914. The indications are that they will secure the franchise and that this will enable the temperance forces to secure State-wide Prohibition, which will probably be voted on in 1916.

NEVADA

Area, 109,821 Sq. Miles. Area under no-license, 11,490 Sq. Miles.
Population, 81,875. Population under no-license, 8,000.
Urban Population, 13,367. Rural Population, 68,508.
Density of Population per square mile..... 0.7
Foreign-Born Population ..... 23.8 per cent
Number distilleries operated in 1913..... 0
Bushels of grain used in distilling in 1913..... None
Gallons of other materials used in distilling in 1913..... None
Production of distilled spirits in 1913 (gals.)..... None
Gallons of spirits rectified in 1913..... None
Fermented liquors produced in 1913..... 15,420
Number of paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.. 194.2
Number of insane in hospitals per 100,000 population..... 282.1
Number of state prisoners per 100,000 population..... 353.0
No. persons holding Federal retail liquor tax receipts..... 1,203
(Includes drug stores and all other places retailing liquors.)
Children of School Age, 17,439. No. pupils enrolled, 10,200.
Per cent persons, age 15 to 20 years, attending school..... 34.3
Church Communicants, 14,944.

Population Under No-License, 9 per cent.

Population Under License, 91 per cent.

The State of Nevada is under license. There is, however, a provision in the law making it possible to close saloons in rural districts upon petition of 10 per cent of the taxpayers in any school district, if the petitioners can testify to the fact that the saloons are detrimental to the public health and the public morals of the community.

By means of these petitions the county commissioners of several counties have closed saolons in a number of rural sections. This has been especially true in Elco county. The town of Elco, however, with a population of 1,700, has seventeen saloons.

Imlay, a division point on the Southern-Pacific Railroad, and Montello are both under no-license by reason of the fact that the deeds to all property in both of these towns prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors.

The anti-gambling law is now generally observed throughout the State. Even in Reno, the old Gamblers' Mecca, gambling

has been suppressed and conditions changed in many other ways for the better during the past two years.

Statistics show the number of prisoners per 100,000 in wet Nevada to be 304.7 per cent. The number per 100,000 in dry Oklahoma is 4.2 per cent.

Nevada has more retail liquor establishments in proportion to the population, less proportionate territory under no-license and more people living in wet territory in proportion than any other State in the Union.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Area, 9,031 Sq. Miles. Area under no-license, 8,315 Sq. Miles.
Population, 430,572. Population under no-license, 238,536.
Urban Population, 255,099. Rural Population, 175,473.
Density of Population per square mile..... 47.7
Foreign-Born Population ..... 21.4 per cent
Number distilleries operated in 1913..... 1
Bushels of grain used in distilling in 1913..... None
Gallons of other materials used in distilling in 1913..... None
Production of distilled spirits in 1913 (gals.)..... 677.8
Gallons of spirits rectified in 1913..... 87,367.2
Fermented liquors produced in 1913 (bbls.)..... 289,010
Number of paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.. 230.2
Number of insane in hospitals per 100,000 population..... 211.1
Number of state prisoners per 100,000 population..... 118.0
No. persons holding Federal retail liquor tax receipts..... 789
(Includes drug stores and all other places retailing liquors.)
Children of School Age, 93,004. No. pupils enrolled, 63,972.
Per cent persons, age 15 to 20 years, attending school..... 29.3
Church Communicants, 190,298.

Names and Population of All No-License Counties.

Carroll .....16,316 Grafton 41,652

Names and Population of All No-License Cities of 5,000 or More.

Franklin ..... 6,132 Laconia 10,183
Keene .....10,068 Rochester 8,868

Population Under No-License, 56 per cent.

Population Under License, 44 per cent.

From 1855 until 1903 the State of New Hamphire was under Prohibition. In 1903, however, a local option provision was en-

acted by which all the towns are required to vote at the November election every two years, and the cities once in four years, on the question of license or no-license. If a majority of the votes on this question are in the affirmative the license provisions go into effect on the first day of the May following and continue for two years in the towns and four years in the cities, when another vote must be taken.

If the majority of the votes cast is against license, then the prohibitory law of 1855, with its amendments, remains in full force and effect.

In 1909 a law was enacted by the legislature prohibiting license holders shipping liquors from any part of the State into no-license cities and towns. This law is known as "the Preston amendment." In 1911 and 1913 the organized liquor interests made most strenuous efforts to have this law repealed, but were defeated. They also tried to make it possible to get lighter penalties in case of violations. These efforts also failed.

The first vote was taken in the whole State at a special election in May, 1903, when the eleven cities and fifty-nine towns voted for license, and 165 towns voted against license.

In 1906, when next the whole State voted, six cities and 193 towns voted no-license.

In 1910, seven cities and twenty-three towns voted for license, and four cities and 201 towns voted against license. Two cities and twelve towns changed from dry to wet, and fourteen towns changed from wet to dry.

In 1912, November 5, all the towns voted. Twenty-one voted for license and 203 voted against license. Eleven towns changed from license to no-license; eight towns changed from no-license to license. None of the cities voted in 1912.

The total license vote in the towns in 1912 was 14,518, while the total no-license vote was 27,875.

NEW JERSEY

Area, 7,514, Sq. Miles.	Area under no-license, 30 Sq. Miles.
Population, 2,537,167.	Population under no-license, 137,749.
Urban Population, 1,907,210.	Rural Population, 629,957.
Density of Population per square mile	337.7
Foreign-Born Population	26 per cent
Foreign-Born, Foreign Parentage, Negro Population	60.2 per cent
Number distilleries operated in 1913	20
Bushels of grain used in distilling in 1913	47
Gallons of other materials used in distilling in 1913	12,367
Production of distilled spirits in 1913 (gals.)	70,786.4

Gallons of spirits rectified in 1913.....2,094,240.1
Fermented liquors produced in 1913 (bbls.)..... 3,531,616
Number of paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population 84.1
Number of insane in hospitals per 100,000 population... 238.2
Number of state prisoners per 100,000 population..... 117.4

No. persons holding Federal retail liquor tax receipts.....10,894
(Includes drug stores and all other places retailing liquors.)

Children of School Age, 708,525. No. pupils enrolled, 469,272.
Per cent persons, age 15 to 20 years, attending school..... 23.7

Church Communicants, 857,548.

Names and Population of All No-License Cities of 5,000 or More.

Vineland (bgh.) 5,282 Asbury Park..10,150 Haddonfield ... 4,142
Millville .....12,451 Collingswood . 4,795 Ocean Grove .. 5,551
Bridgeton .....14,209 *Rutherford .. 7,045

*Has one licensed club.

There are eighty municipalities and ten townships without licenses, chiefly owing to remonstrances made by citizens to the licensing authority.

New Jersey has no local option law.

Population Under No-License, 5 per cent.

Population Under License, 95 per cent.

LICENSED DEALERS AND SPEAKEASIES.

Number of Federal liquor tax receipts issued 1912:

Retail	11,194
Wholesale	260
Total	11,454
Less druggists (estimated)	1,000
Number of licensed dealers (estimated, actual number in 1907 was 7,861)	8,000
Unlicensed dealers	2,454

According to the Federal census of 1910 there were in the State 240,827 boys and young men between the ages of 15 and 21 the period when characters are formed, when appetities are created, and criminals are trained.

This is one liquor dealer to every twenty-three boys or young men, and the liquor traffic would die for want of patrons if it could not create appetities in a large proportion of these youth.

PER CENT OF NATIVE WHITE, OF FOREIGN OR MIXED PARENTAGE IN TOTAL POPULATION.

(Chart prepared by United States Census Bureau.)

In the seven heavily shaded counties, showing heavy foreign population, the average ratio of saloons to population is one to 317.

In the other fourteen counties the ratio is one to 1,280.

In the eleven counties with averages from 5 to 25 per cent, the ratio of saloons to population is one to 1,521.

UNLICENSED CLUBS EXPOSED.

There are numerous unlicensed clubs in the State that sell liquors. The Anti-Saloon League in 1913 exposed hundreds of them and compelled them to either buy licenses or stop serving liquors. In Newark there were 247, others in Essex county, 33; Hudson county, 54. (In this county over $5,000 was paid for club licenses which had been dodged before this exposure); Union county, 38; Middlesex county, 15; Mercer county 35; Atlantic county, 6; Monmouth county, 20; Camden county, 12; Cumberland county, 7.

New Jersey has strong laws for regulating the liquor traffic, with penalties of fine or imprisonment for any law violations; also provisions whereby, upon petition of two residents of any municipality, licenses may be revoked. In the larger cities these laws are violated very generally and with impunity. During the year 1913 there has been a great improvement in law enforcement owing to the activity of the Anti-Saloon League and of local communities. Sunday closing is effective in Atlantic City, Trenton, Camden, and flagrant violations have been checked in Newark and Jersey City.

There was in Newark a strong alliance between disorderly houses, liquor dealers and some public officials. The Anti-Saloon League obtained evidence against a number of hotels and other disorderly houses, and using "pitiless publicity," notwithstanding powerful political opposition, has closed two large hotels, two other pest houses and five proprietors have State Prison sentences, with more to follow.

The League also drove liquor off all railroad cars operated in the State, and compelled the closing of Bellewood Park, in Hunterdon county, on Sundays, where formerly thousands gathered for drunken revelry.

COMMISSION GOVERNMENT.

Under the Walsh act providing for government of municipalities by commissioners, all that adopt the charter have the right of initiative, referendum and recall by the people. This gives practical local option and the power to enact stricter regulation laws upon petitions of 15 per cent of the electorate.

Following is a list of places that have adopted the new form of charter up to January 1, 1914: Atlantic City, Beverly, Bordentown, Hawthorne, Haldonfield, Jersey City, Long Branch, Lyndhurst, Millville, Margate City, Ridgewood, Ridgefield Park, Phillipsburg, Trenton, Vineland.

NEW MEXICO

Area, 122,503 Sq. Miles. Area under no-license, 119,600 Sq. Miles.
Population, 327,301. Population under no-license, 40,000.
Urban Population, 46,571. Rural Population, 280,730.
Density of Population per square mile..... 2.7
Foreign-Born Population ..... 7 per cent
Number distilleries operated in 1913..... 5
Bushels of grain used in distilling in 1913..... None
Gallons of other materials used in distilling in 1913..... None
Production of distilled liquors in 1913 (gals.)..... 1,873.5
Gallons of spirits rectified in 1913..... 12,132.7
Fermented liquors produced in 1913 (bbls.)..... 8,756
Number of paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.. None
Number of insane in hospitals per 100,000 population..... 66.9
Number of state prisoners per 100,000 population..... 125.3

No. persons holding Federal retail liquor tax receipts..... 981
(Includes drug stores and all other places retailing liquors.)
Children of School Age, 85,572. No. pupils enrolled, 56,304.
Per cent persons, age 15 to 20 years, attending school..... 40.7
Church Communicants, 137,009.

Names and Population of All No-License Counties.

San Juan 8,504

Population Under No-License, 12 per cent.

Population Under License, 88 per cent.

Under the present law no saloons are allowed to be licensed, "except within the limits of a city, town or village containing at least one hundred inhabitants." One county is entirely without saloons. In Eastern New Mexico a territory 200 miles long by 150 wide, has only about a dozen saloons left. Quite a number of saloons have been closed during the year by law enforcement activities.

The temperance forces have made steady progress during 1913. A strong effort was made to secure through the legislature this year submission of a constitutional Prohibition amendment. This passed the lower house thirty to six, and failed in the senate by only two votes. The county unit Prohibition bill also passed the house by about the same vote, but did not pass the senate, the coal mining interests opposing State or county Prohibition.

No temperance legislation has been passed for seven years, but some was repealed. The old political machine which had so long stood in the way of just temperance legislation was half destroyed in the recent State election; its total demolition was now threatened unless relief was granted. The leaders finally "came across" by bisecting the League's county unit Prohibition bill and passing it in the form of two laws; one to allow incorporated municipalities to vote by themselves; the other providing for a vote in the balance of the county, or any fraction or district thereof, quadrennially, on petition, in force June 12, 1913. A number of districts have already voted dry under the new laws, while a few have voted wet. A number of places have closed saloons under the one hundred limitation law.

Directly and indirectly affecting saloons, laws were recently enacted more strictly prohibiting gambling; prohibiting minors from loitering about pool rooms; strictly prohibiting white slave traffic.

The program for 1914 is as follows:

1. Close all saloons possible under new municipal and county Prohibition laws.
2. Elect a Prohibition lower house for 1915 legislature. (Senate holds over.)
3. Secure State-wide Prohibition by 1915.
4. Secure legislation to protect dry territory against introduction of liquor therein.
5. Secure enactment of better law enforcement laws.

NEW YORK

Area, 47,654 Sq. Miles. Area under no-license, 28,000 Sq. Miles.
Population, 9,113,614. Population under no-license, 646,710.
Urban Population, 7,185,494. Rural Population, 1,928,120.

Density of Population per square mile	191.2
Foreign-Born Population	26.1 per cent
Number distilleries operated in 1913	27
Bushels of grain used in distilling in 1913	919,069
Gallons of other materials used in distilling in 1913	8,294,616
Production of distilled spirits in 1913 (gals.)	10,057,414.0
Gallons of spirits rectified in 1913	19,718,376.0
Fermented liquors produced in 1913 (bbls.)	13,956,878
Number of paupers in almshouses per 100,000 populat'n	133.6
Number of insane in hospitals per 100,000 population	343.2
Number of state prisoners per 100,000 population	137.3

No. persons holding Federal retail liquor tax receipts.....33,806
(Includes drugstores and all other places retailing liquors.)

Children of School Age, 2,067,017. No. pupils enrolled, 1,422,969.

Per cent persons, age 15 to 20 years, attending school..... 27.3

Church Communicants, 3,591,974.

Names and Population of All No-License Counties.

Yates 18,642

Population Under No-License, 7 per cent.

Population Under License, 93 per cent.

There are in the State 933 townships which under the Raines law are entitled to the privileges of local option. In the last five years there has been a great gain in dry territory by this means, until at the present writing nearly half of the townships of the State are totally dry and about 200 more only partial license. There were local option battles fought in a large number of

WET AND DRY MAP OF NEW YORK, JANUARY 1, 1914.

townships at this election, the returns of which we have not yet received, but indications now are that the temperance forces will gain at least ten dry towns.

The demand for advanced legislation covers four points: First, a law to prohibit the shipment of liquors from wet territory into dry territory within the State. Second, local option for cities of the third class. There are forty-nine cities in the State, of which forty are of the third class. Third, local option for counties without cities, of which there are twenty-five in the State. Fourth, local option for residence sections of the cities.

The last year has witnessed the most vicious attack upon the excise laws by the liquor traffic that New York has ever known. The last legislature was owned, body and soul, by Tammany Hall. To be owned by Tammany Hall, from the temperance standpoint, is synonymous with being owned by the brewers. The liquor men were so confident of getting everything they asked for that they made no bones about it and were utterly insolent in their attitude. The liquor men had many bills introduced aiming to break down the law at every vulnerable point—extension of hours, laws to so interpret the words "conviction" and "convicted" as to make it almost impossible to punish a saloonkeeper for infraction of the law, and most of all, laws to legalize the Sunday saloon. The battle waged was very fierce. At the end of the legislature the liquor men had been beaten at every point except two. By the barest majority they succeeded in passing laws that sought to lengthen the hours of sale in certain districts and to change the interpretation of the words "convicted" and "conviction." The battle was carried before Governor Sulzer, who vetoed both bills—so that the legislature absolutely owned by the liquor interests was not able to break down the existing laws at any point.

NORTH CAROLINA

Area, 48,740 Sq. Miles. Area under no-license, 48,740 Sq. Miles.
Population, 2,206,287. Population under no-license, 2,206,287.
Urban Population, 318,474. Rural Population, 1,887,813.

Density of Population per square mile	191.2
Foreign-Born Population	0.2 per cent
Number distilleries operated in 1913	19
Bushels of grain used in distilling in 1913	3,263
Gallons of other materials used in distilling in 1913	6,035,331
Production of distilled spirits in 1913 (gals.)	2,208.2
Gallons of spirits rectified in 1913	None
Fermented liquors produced in 1913	None

Number of paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population 63.0

Number of insane in hospitals per 100,000 population... 114.3

Number of state prisoners per 100,000 population..... 63.4

No. persons holding Federal retail liquor tax receipts..... 604
(Includes drug stores and all other places retailing liquors.)

Children of School Age, 690,050. No. pupils enrolled, 520,404.

Per cent persons, age 15 to 20 years, attending school..... 43.2

Church Communicants, 824,385.

Names and Population of All No-License Cities of 5,000 or More.

Asheville 18,762	Goldsboro ... 6,107	Rocky Mount. 8,051
Charlotte 34,014	Greensboro ..15,895	Salem 5,533
Concord 8,715	High Point... 9,525	Washington . 6,211
Durham 18,241	Kinston 6,995	Wilmington .25,748
Elizabeth 8,412	Newbern 9,961	Wilson 6,717
Fayetteville .. 7,045	Raleigh 19,218	Winston 17,167
Gastonia 5,759		

North Carolina is under statutory Prohibition. The law was adopted by a referendum on May 26, 1908, the vote being 113,612 to 69,416. This law prohibits not only the sale but the manufacture of intoxicating liquors. It became operative January 1, 1909.

The next battle was that against the near-beer saloon. The state-wide Prohibition law defined intoxicating liquors to mean, "All liquors or mixtures thereof, by whatever name called, that will produce intoxication." Thereupon, near-beer joints sprang up all over the State, but these were short lived. Churches and citizens got together and, as a result, the legislature of 1911, by an almost unanimous vote in both houses, passed a Prohibition law (known as the near-beer law) prohibiting "the sale of near-beer, beerine and other similar drinks containing alcohol, cocaine, morphine or other opium derivative," except in certain cases. The legislature also passed a law forbidding clubs to maintain "a club room or other place where intoxicating liquors are received, kept or stored for barter, sale, exchange, distribution or division among the members of any such club, or association or aggregation of persons, or to or among any other person or persons by any means whatever."

Under these laws temperance reform is making great progress.

The general assembly of 1913 passed a strong search and seizure law making over one gallon of liquor in one's possession prima facie evidence of guilt. This act makes it unlawful for anyone "to engage in the business of selling, exchanging, bartering, giving away for the purpose of direct or indirect gain, or otherwise handling spirituous, vinous or malt liquors." Thus it is not necessary to prove the sale to convict the blind tiger operator. This law has reduced the selling two-thirds. Local laws also prohibit the shipment of liquor for beverage purposes

into the counties of Macon, Rutherford, Burke, Mitchell and Avery. The next legislature will probably extend this provision to other counties.

The records of the United States Internal Revenue Commissioner shows a great decline in the revenue on distilled spirits from North Carolina. In 1902 the collections amounted to $768,240.87. Carrying down the statement, we find the varying collections to be as follows:

1903 .....$899,545.26	1906 ..... 700,457.34	1909 ..... 363,589.98
1904 ..... 683,994.99	1907 ..... 694,971.22	1910 ..... 36,119.90
1905 ..... 683,994.99	1908 ..... 748,951.04	1911 ..... 5,156.40

Prohibition went into effect in North Carolina in 1908, when the collections amounted to over $748,000. In four years the collections have dropped to a little over $5,000. These figures represent the monthly collections on distilled spirits in the collection districts where the liquor was withdrawn tax-paid for consumption or sale, which does not determine the place of actual consumption of the whisky. The figures, however, plainly indicate the effect prohibition is having on the liquor traffic in North Carolina.

NORTH DAKOTA

Area, 70,183 Sq. Miles. Area under no-license, 70,183 Sq. Miles.
Population, 577,056. Population under no-license, 577,056.
Urban Population, 63,236. Rural Population, 513,820.
Density of Population per square mile..... 8.2
Foreign-Born Population ..... 35.4 per cent
Number distilleries operated in 1913..... 0
Bushels of grain used in distilling in 1913..... None
Gallons of other materials used in distilling in 1913..... None
Production of distilled spirits in 1913 (gals.)..... None
Gallons of spirits rectified in 1913..... None
Fermented liquors produced in 1913..... None
Number of paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.. 14.0
Number of insane in hospitals per 100,000 population..... 108.8
Number of state prisoners per 100,000 population..... 63.6
No. persons holding Federal retail liquor tax receipts..... 742
(Includes drug stores and all other places retailing liquors.)
Children of School Age, 167,346. No. pupils enrolled, 139,802.
Per cent persons, age 15 to 20 years, attending school..... 36.5
Church Communicants, 159,053.

Names and Population of All No-License Cities of 5,000 or More.

Bismark	5,443	Fargo 14,331		Minot	6,188
Devils Lake..	5,157	Grand Forks.12,478			

North Dakota continues under Prohibition. There never was less sentiment for resubmission than now. The law never was so well enforced as at present. The west end of the State, where the law was defied until about five years ago, has rapidly changed, and the law is now as well enforced in the western section of the State as in the eastern section.

The wholesome effect of twenty-four years of constitutional Prohibition on the morals of the people of North Dakota is shown in the passage by the last legislature of drastic measures placing the ban of the law upon bawdy houses, gambling in any way whatever, cigarettes, snuff and writing into law the highest modern ideals as to eugenics and marriage in their relation to humankind and the giving the power to the governor to investigate and remove officials who fail to perform their duty in enforcing these laws.

There is every indication that the Prohibition law is better enforced and that the sentiment is becoming all one-sided in favor of it. The pure beverage inspector reports that there is not more than half as much intoxicating liquor coming into the state since the passage of the Webb bill, and the revenue officials admit great difficulty in finding violators who will pay the tax. State's attorneys say that convictions are more easily had in liquor cases than in any other, and there seems to be an intense desire to put bootleggers to work by sending them to the penitentiary under the new bootlegging law, which makes bootlegging a felony with six months in the penitentiary as a minimum sentence. The economic advantages are well understood by business men of North Dakota and they will not tolerate the competition of blind pigs, gambling dens and places of vice, realizing that the people's money is worth more to legitimate trade. The business men, therefore, become the supporters of the temperance organizations and the complainants against the law violators.

Every legislature adds laws that provide for better enforcement. There has been a marked change by elimination for the better in the attitude of district judges. State's attorneys and sheriffs who will not enforce the law are rapidly passing. Evidence is easily obtained and it is the rule that juries find violators guilty. An article favorable to the liquor business in any way seldom appears in a paper published in North Dakota. Business men are awakening to the economic benefits of sobriety. There is no open saloon, no liquor power or liquor political party in the State. If it were not for interstate commerce and the harassments through brewery interests in neighboring States, the problem of enforcement would be reduced to a minimum.

OHIO

Area, 40,740 Sq. Miles. Area under no-license, 34,619 Sq. Miles.
Population, 4,767,121. Population under no-license, 2,300,000
Urban Population, 2,665,143. Rural Population, 2,101,978.
Density of Population per square mile..... 117
Foreign-Born Population ..... 11 per cent
Number distilleries operated in 1913..... 42
Bushels of grain used in distilling in 1913..... 2,470,707
Gallons of other materials used in distilling in 1913..... None
Production of distilled spirits in 1913 (gals.).....11,268,792.6
Gallons of spirits rectified in 1913.....14,308,980.2
Fermented liquors produced in 1913 (bbls.)..... 5,150,187
Number of paupers in almshouses per 100,000 populat'n 169.5
Number of insane in hospitals per 100,000 population... 222.2
Number of state prisoners per 100,000 population..... 84.0
No. persons holding Federal retail liquor tax receipts..... 12,264
(Includes drug stores and all other places retailing liquors.)
Children of School Age, 1,075,686. No. pupils enrolled, 838,080.
Per cent persons, age 15 to 20 years, attending school..... 32.2
Church Communicants, 1,742,873.

Names and Population of All No-License Counties.

Adams 24,755	Guernsey 42,716	Morgan 16,097
Ashland 22,975	Hancock 37,860	Morrow 16,815
Ashtabula ...59,547	Hardin 30,407	Noble 18,601
Belmont 76,856	Harrison 19,076	Paulding 22,730
Brown 24,832	Highland 28,711	Pike 15,723
Carroll 15,761	Holmes 17,909	Portage 30,307
Champaign ..26,351	Jackson 30,791	Preble 23,834
Clermont 29,551	Knox 30,181	Trumbull 52,766
Clinton 23,680	Lake 22,927	Union 21,871
Delaware 27,182	Logan 30,084	Van Wert....29,119
Fayette 21,744	Madison 19,902	Vinton 13,096
Fulton 23,914	Medina 23,598	Warren 24,497
Gallia 25,745	Meigs 25,594	Wayne 38,058
Geauga 14,670	Miami 45,047	Williams 25,198
Greene 29,733	Monroe 24,244	Wood 46,330

Names and Population of All No-License Cities of 5,000 or More.

Ashland 6,795	Conneaut 8,319	Mt. Vernon... 9,087
Ashtabula ...18,266	Delaware 9,076	Niles 8,361
Athens 5,463	Findlay 14,858	Painesville .. 5,501
Bellaire 12,946	Gallipolis 5,560	Piqua 13,388
Bellefontaine.. 8,238	Jackson 5,468	Ravenna 5,310
Bowling Gr'n. 5,222	Lakewood ...15,181	Steubenville..22,391
Cambridge ...11,327	Martins Ferry 9,133	Troy 6,122

Urbana 7,739	Warren 11,081	Wellston 6,875
Van Wert.... 7,157	Wash. C. H... 7,277	Wooster 6,136
		Xenia 8,706

Population Under No-License, 48 per cent.

Population Under License, 52 per cent.

License and local option now constitute the policy of Ohio in dealing with saloons. From 1851 until 1912 Ohio was a no-license state, taxing saloons during the latter part of this period instead of licensing them. In 1912 the voters adopted a license amendment to the constitution. Only about 37 per cent of the electors voted for and against the proposition but it was adopted by more than 84,000 majority. The amendment applies to wet territory only and neither invalidates nor modifies any of the existing local option laws.

In the spring of 1913 the legislature enacted a law, carrying into effect the provisions of the license amendment. The amendment limits the number of saloons in wet townships and municipalities to one to each five hundred of population and also provides that on second conviction for violation of law the license shall be revoked. The amendment, and likewise the law, seeks to divorce breweries from saloons.

Further restrictions were placed in the license statute by the legislature. After August 1, 1915, a saloon cannot be located within 300 feet of a school house. Miners are prohibited from loitering in and about saloons and saloonkeepers are not permitted to sell to minors even on written orders of parent or guardian. A minor who misrepresents his age in order to buy liquor is liable to punishment. Licenses are granted for one year, expiring on the fourth Monday of November, which date is soon after the regular election each year and a licensee who has his license revoked cannot secure employment in the saloon of another.

LICENSE MACHINERY.

The license machinery consists of a state liquor licensing board of three members and a local board of two members in each wet county. License commissioners cannot be interested directly or indirectly in the liquor business. Members of the state board are appointed by the governor and members of county boards by the state board.

Licenses cannot be granted to persons not citizens of the United States nor to those not possessing "good moral character," neither can a license be granted to any applicant who is in any way interested in the liquor business at any other place. The license fee is $1,000 a year, one-half going to the municipality, three-tenths to the State and two-tenths to the county poor fund. Aside from this fee each applicant must remit $5 with his

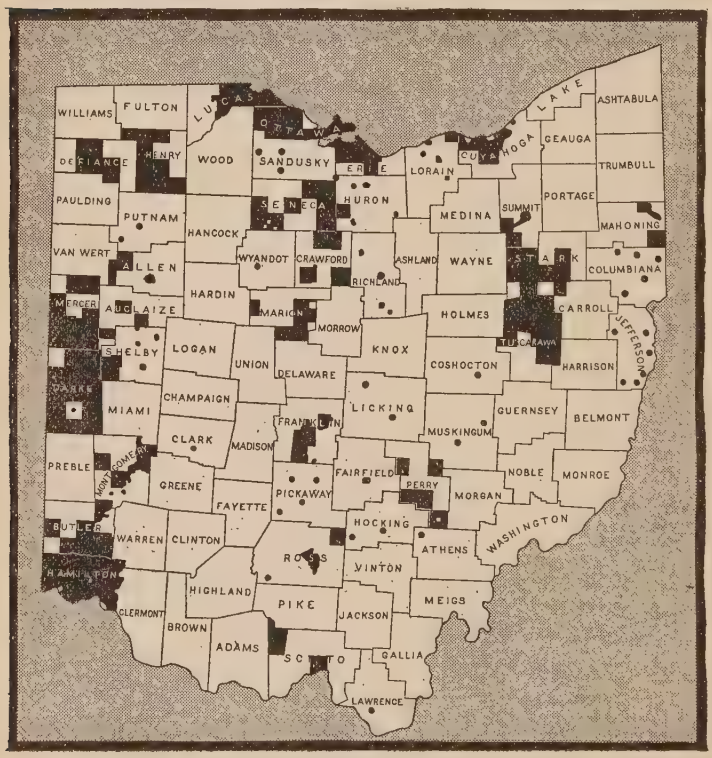
$5 with his application and $100 a year is also paid by each successful applicant to help bear the expense of the license machinery.

The license law went into effect the 24th of November, 1913. At that time, approximately 3,000 saloons quit business, reducing the number in the state from 7,800 to 5,300.

WIDESPREAD OPPOSITION TO LICENSE LAW.

Stubborn and widespread opposition to license developed after the enactment of the new law and even before it went into operation. The strength of this opposition was first shown in Trumbull county under the county option law. This election took place several months before the license law went into effect. The

WET AND DRY MAP OF OHIO, JANUARY 1. 1914.



liquor men made the new law the issue in the campaign. However, the voters repudiated license and the county doubled its former dry majority. In dry Clermont county where the wets waged a campaign for license the dry majority was increased from 900 to 1,400. Hardin county by a decisive majority also voted against license. All these campaigns took place within a few months after the enactment of the license law.

OPPOSITION GROWS INTENSE.

Antagonism to the law increased when in November licenses were granted. Charges of partiality were made against license commissioners. Many suits were instituted in the courts testing various provisions of the law and attacking the validity of the law itself. These suits have now reached the supreme court. Claims were made that brewers dictated the giving of licenses and controlled the action of the license authorities. Saloonkeepers who had never been arrested were refused licenses while others with long police court records were authorized to operate saloons. Soon these licenses became articles of barter and sale. Many were secured by brewery concerns and in Cincinnati a brewery agent admitted in the courts while under oath that brewers held these liceness for sale only to those persons who would sell certain brands of beer. This too, with the amendment and the law presumably preventing brewers from being interested in saloons.

MANY LOCAL OPTION ELECTIONS.

The result of this dissatisfaction which manifested itself among wets and drys alike was the petitioning for numerous municipal local option elections. A number of these elections were held before the close of 1913 and invariably the drys were successful. Steubenville, county seat of Jefferson county, voted December 5 and returned a dry majority of 166, closing fifty saloons. In the last county option election the city returned a wet majority of 1,493. Steubenville is a city of 25,000 population and is the largest city in Ohio to vote dry in and of itself. Within ninety days after the license law went into effect seventy-five saloons were voted out of wet municipalities. The only election held in a wet county in 1913 under the county option law was in Huron county and owing to peculiar local conditions the county voted to retain her saloons. Many municipal and several county option elections will be held during 1914.

Of the eighty-eight counties in Ohio, forty-five are without saloons. In a number of the so-called wet counties there are but one or two places in which saloons are tolerated. Of the 800 municipalities in the state, 550 are dry and 250 are wet. Of the 1,371 townships, 1,300 are without saloons. The dram shop has been abolished from 85 per cent of the state's area.

FOR STATE-WIDE PROHIBITION.

The cornering of the saloons in the cities and large towns, the intense opposition to the license law and the aroused public sentiment against the traffic generally, have decided the Ohio Anti-Saloon League to at once prepare for the next and final step—state-wide Prohibition.

At their annual meeting in December the trustees of the Ohio League issued a statement in which they declared state-wide Prohibition to be "imminent and inevitable" and that the temperance forces must be ready for the struggle not later than 1915. "To this end," said the trustees, "we urge at once the co-operation of all forces opposed to the saloon that we may be able to begin immediately such an energetic and thorough campaign of education and organization as will end in the elimination of every saloon, brewery and distillery from the state."

This declaration by the trustees is looked upon by the churches as a call to arms and there is a quick and enthusiastic response. The machinery of the League is now in motion and preliminary work is being done, looking forward to the state-wide struggle.

HELPFUL LAWS SECURED.

The legislature last spring enacted a law for the removal of officers who do not enforce law. This enactment is causing derelict officials to be more painstaking in running down violations. There has been a general tightening of the reins. The Sunday closing law, a dead-letter in many of the big cities, is now more generally observed. Even in Cincinnati, known for years as one of the wide-open towns of the country, the saloons were closed on Sunday, following the going into operation of the license law. This change was largely due on the one hand to the fear of the officials that they would be removed from office if they failed to enforce law, and on the other hand to the fear of saloonkeepers that they would lose their licenses were they caught selling contrary to law.

Other helpful laws enacted prevent home rule for cities applying to laws relating to public morals, amended election laws so that ballots of all elections are held for thirty days; prevent rebates and refunders on payment of liquor taxes by speakeasies unless heavy bond is given not to violate liquor laws thereafter, besides restrictions and regulations forced into the license law over the protests of the brewers.

SPEAKEASIES IN LICENSED TERRITORY.

Since the license law is in operation speakeasies have become more numerous in licensed cities and towns. Ohio is now having an experience similar to other license states. In Cincinnati and other cities licensed dealers are organizing against the speakeasies, but with little success. Brewers and wholesale liquor dealers sell

to unlicensed as well as to licensed dealers and the saloonkeeper finds himself in competition with the blind pig which pays no license fee and yet has no difficulty in securing beer and whisky for its trade. In the years that Ohio was a no-license state the liquor men argued that Prohibition is the mother of speakeasies and that the only way to get rid of the illicit seller is through a strict license law. Now Ohio is finding out that speakeasies flourish more profusely in licensed than in local option territory.

BREWERS CAN HUCKSTER BEER WITHOUT LICENSE.

While it costs the holder of a saloon license $1,105 a year, the brewer can sell his product at retail without paying any license fee. He can huckster his beer from door to door in wet territory as potatoes and apples are sold and he can compete with the retailer who is compelled to pay his license fee, high rent for his premises and for his bar fixtures and other equipment. The inequality under the law between the brewer and the saloonkeeper is so keenly felt by the latter that the chasm which has always existed between them is now greatly widened.

WYOMING'S EXPERIENCE.

The experience of the dry counties and towns of the state continues to prove the benefits, morally and materially, which follow the abolition of the saloons. The longer a community is without saloons the stronger the anti-saloon sentiment and the less inclined are the voters to permit the institution to return. Take the example of Wyoming, a suburb of beer-soaked Cincinnati. Wyoming has a population of 2,000 and has been dry for forty years, banishing the saloons under the old ordinance plan. The license commissioners of Cincinnati declared the town open for the licensed saloon and there was a rush of applicants. The temperance people of the town circulated petitions and brought on an election under the municipal local option law and the drys won by a vote of five to one.

OKLAHOMA

Area, 69,414 Sq. Miles. Area under no-license, 69,414 Sq. Miles.
Population, 1,657,155. Population under no-license, 1,657,155.
Urban Population, 320,155. Rural Population, 1,337,000.
Density of Population per square mile..... 23.9
Foreign-Born Population ..... 3.9 per cent
Number distilleries operated in 1913..... 0
Bushels of grain used in distilling in 1913..... None
Gallons of other materials used in distilling in 1913..... None
Production of distilled spirits in 1913 (gals.)..... None

Gallons of spirits rectified in 1913..... None
Fermented liquors produced in 1913 (bbls.)..... 178
Number of paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.. 3.0
Number of insane in hospitals per 100,000 population..... 67.0
Number of state prisoners per 100,000 population..... 101.2
No. persons holding Federal retail liquor tax receipts..... 1,658
(Includes drug stores and all other places retailing liquors.)
Children of School Age, 518,690. No. pupils enrolled, 422,399.
Per cent persons, age 15 to 20 years, attending school..... 44.4
Church Communicants, 257,100.

Names and Population of All No-License Cities of 5,000 or More.

Ardmore 8,618	Enid 13,799	Oklahoma C..64,205
Bartlesville .. 6,181	Guthrie 11,654	Sapulpa 8,283
Chickasha ...10,320	Lawton 7,788	Shawnee 12,474
Durant 5,330	McAlister ...12,954	Tulsa 18,182
El Reno 7,872	Muskogee ...25,278	

The constitution of Oklahoma provides for absolute Prohibition of the liquor traffic. This provision of the constitution was adopted when that State voted to come into the Union, the majority in favor of the prohibitory amendment at that time being 18,000. In 1910 an effort was made to repeal the amendment, and the question was finally submitted to a vote on November 8, 1910. The repeal provision, however, failed of adoption by a majority of more than 23,000 votes. Another effort is being made to change the constitutional amendment from Prohibition to local option. A petition is being circulated calling for a vote.

The prohibitory law is well enforced. The State administration stands back of it in every way and the municipal administrations in most towns and cities of the State are favorable to strict enforcement.

The Supreme Court of the United States, on June 10, 1912, handed down a decision holding the Federal Prohibition law for the Indian Territory, Osage county and Indian reservations of Oklahoma Territory side, which were reservations January 1, 1906, as not having been repealed, and still the law of the Indian country. This decision also held constitutional the twenty-one years Prohibition clause for the Indian country.

OREGON

Area, 95,607 Sq. Miles. Area under no-license, 90,000 Sq. Miles.
Population, 672,765. Population under no-license, 330,000.
Urban Population, 307,060. Rural Population, 365,705.
Density of Population per square mile..... 7
Foreign-Born Population ..... 15.9 per cent

Number distilleries operated in 1913..... 2
Bushels of grain used in distilling in 1913..... None
Gallons of other materials used in distilling in 1913..... None
Production of distilled spirits in 1913 (gals.)..... 259.3
Gallons of spirits rectified in 1913 .....275,414.1
Fermented liquors produced in 1913 (bbls.)..... 222,888
Number of paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.. 51.9
Number of insane in hospitals per 100,000 population..... 232.6
Number of state prisoners per 100,000 population..... 93.2
No. persons holding Federal retail liquor tax receipts..... 2,497
(Includes drug stores and all other places retailing liquors.)
Children of School Age, 168,191. No. pupils enrolled, 118,412.
Per cent persons, age 15 to 20 years, attending school..... 41.2
Church Communicants, 120,229.

Names and Population of All No-License Counties.

Benton	10,663	Wheeler	2,484
Hood River	8,016	Yamhill	18,285
Lane	33,783		

Names and Population of All No-License Cities of 5,000 or More.

Albany	4,275	Oregon City	4,287
Ashland	5,020	Roseburg	4,738
Eugene	9,009	Salem	14,094
Corvallis	4,552		

Population Uuder No-License, 49 per cent.

Population Under License, 51 per cent.

Prior to 1910 there were twenty-three counties that had been voted dry under the county option law of the state. In 1910 an amendment to the constitution was adopted which excluded cities from the operation of the county option law, and thus saloons came back into all but four counties of the state.

At the election November 4, 1913, twelve wet cities voted dry, and three small dry cities voted wet, making a net gain of nine cities with a population of 30,000 transferred from wet to dry territory.

The legislature last winter passed a law prohibiting the licensing of saloons outside of municipalities, which closed forty saloons; sixty saloons were closed at the local option election in November, making 100 saloons closed during the year. There are now 105 cities and villages in the state where saloons exist.

The most notable victory during the year was in Salem, our capital city. At the election November 4, 1913, the drys won by 488 majority, and December 1, a Prohibition plank was written

into the city charter by a majority of 964, and at the same time the city council was made dry ten to four. The mayor is dry.

At the election November 4, 1913, a majority of the women voting voted dry in nearly every city, while there are reports, not well authenticated, that in a few cities a majority was with the saloons.

The dry victories, while not overwhelming, yet were sufficient to stimulate the enthusiasm to a high pitch, and a campaign for state Prohibition has been launched.

PENNSYLVANIA

Area, 44,832 Sq. Miles. Area under no-license, 11,500 Sq. Miles.
Population, 7,665,111. Population under no-license, 1,379,720.
Urban Population, 4,630,669. Rural Population, 3,034,442.
Density of Population per square mile..... 171
Foreign-Born Population ..... 15.6 per cent
Number distilleries operated in 1913..... 83
Bushels of grain used in distilling in 1913..... 2,590,092
Gallons of other materials used in distilling in 1913.... 889,459
Production of distilled spirits in 1913 (gals.).....11,679,566.4
Gallons of spirits rectified in 1913.....13,946,444.5
Fermented liquors produced in 1913 (bbls.)..... 7,959,509
Number of paupers in almshouses per 100,000 populat'n 125.3
Number of insane in hospitals per 100,000 population... 196.5
Number of state prisoners per 100,000 population..... 107.1
No. persons holding Federal retail liquor tax receipts..... 19,990
(Includes drug stores and all other places retailing liquors.)
Children of School Age, 1,891,608. No. pupils enrolled, 1,282,965.
Per cent persons, age 15 to 20 years, attending school..... 25.6
Church Communicants, 2,977,022.

Names and Population of All No-License Counties.

Bedford	38,879	Lawrence	70,032
Green	28,882	Mifflin	27,785

Names and Population of All No-License Cities of 5,000 or More.

Bellevue 6,323	New Castle ..36,280	Washington .18,778
Butler 20,728	N. Braddock..11,824	W. Pittston.. 6,848
Lewistown .. 8,166	Swissvale ... 7,381	Wilkinsburg .18,924
Minhall 5,185	Tarentum ... 7,414	

Population Under No-License, 18 per cent.

Population Under License, 82 per cent.

Pennsylvania remains the so-called model license state of the Union. Those who are familiar with the workings of the Brooks high license law feel that there could scarcely be a worse one from the standpoint of the temperance reform.

LEGISLATION.

The fight of the anti-liquor forces for the past few years has been to secure a modification of the Brooks law granting the people the right of local option. The first real test of strength came in the House of Representatives in 1909 when the local optionists mustered sixty-six votes. Two years later they increased it to seventy-six votes and in 1913 further advanced to eighty-three. It requires 104 votes to make a law. The bills of 1909 and 1911 called for local option by boroughs, townships and wards; that of 1913 was a county bill, but giving municipalities of over 10,000 population the right to vote separately. Henceforth, the fight will be for a straight county unit bill with residence district option for cities. The vote of 1913 on being analyzed shows the following facts:

There were eighty-three votes for local option to 121 against it. If the state were divided into two sections with the Susquehanna River as a dividing line, the vote west of the river would be fifty-eight for local option to thirty-nine against it. In the Eastern section there were twenty-five votes for local option and eighty-two against it, showing that the Western section of the state is overwhelmingly for local option, while the Eastern section, including Philadelphia, the Pennsylvania German regions and the anthracite mining regions, is overwhelmingly under liquor control.

There were four test votes between the Anti-Saloon League and the forces of rum in the House of Representatives in 1911. The average temperance vote was seventy-six and the average liquor vote was 104. There were eight test votes in 1913. The average temperance vote advanced from seventy-six to ninety, and the average liquor vote decreased from 104 to 93.

In 1912, the Anti-Saloon League made war against liquor on dining cars and it was removed by action of the railroads. A bill to license dining cars was emphatically defeated in the legislature of 1913.

The first test vote secured in the Pennsylvania senate on an aggressive temperance measure was the vote on the Sensenich Remonstrance bill. Official records show sixteen votes in favor of it, and twenty-five against it.

NO-LICENSE FIGHTS.

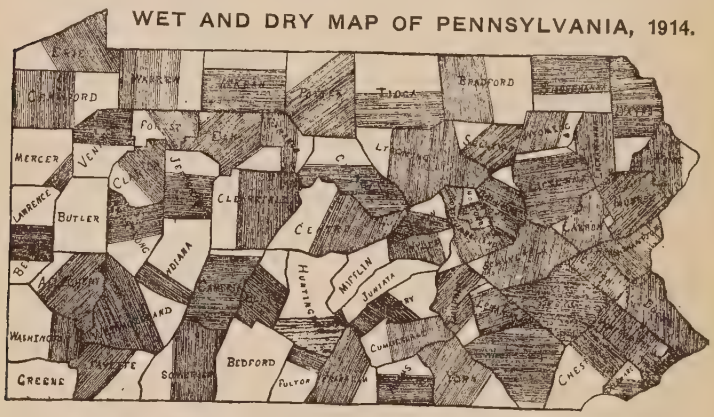
Because of the failure of the legislature to grant the people relief through a local option law, they are making determined fights in many counties to rid themselves of the saloon by means of the Brooks law. This law is grossly unjust and a fearful handi-

cap on the temperance workers, but in many counties most commendable fights have been made.

Chester County.—Fifty-eight per cent of the voters of this county signed remonstrances appealing to Judge Butler to close up the entire county. This he refused to do. He did, however, refuse twenty-nine applications, but based his refusal on violation of the law. Thirty-six licenses were renewed.

Crawford County.—Judge Prather was confronted by a remonstrance signed by 25,000 people at the last session of his license court. More than half of these were voters. He claimed to have detected a slight error in the form of the remonstrance, and therefore justified himself in throwing it into the waste basket. Practically all the joints were given lease of life for another year.

Mercer County.—The people of this county were successful in a general remonstrance fight in closing up the retail saloons of Sharon, the largest city in the county, but were unable to defeat the wholesalers. In spite of this handicap, results show how much better a city is without saloons.



Huntingdon County.—A determined fight in the spring resulted in closing all the saloons but one. Six months later, however, one of the associate judges died. Governor Tener appointed a successor to him, who was in favor of license. The two associate judges, without the consent of the president judge, held court and reopened the town of Huntingdon to the saloons.

Butler.—This town, located in the Western part of the state, is a county seat with several important manufacturing concerns. Its population, including the suburbs, is 25,000. Prior to April 1, 1912, it was very wet. At that time it was made dry by Judge Galbreath on account of flagrant violations of the law. One year later, sixty prominent business men of the place filed into court and appealed to the judge to keep it dry. He heeded their appeal.

Coatesville.—Coatesville has 15,000 people and is a thriving manufacturing town in Chester county. It gained unenviable notoriety a few years ago when a drunken negro killed a policeman. A few hours later, a drink-crazed mob burned the negro at the stake. In March, 1913, the court revoked all the licenses of Coatesville because of law violation. This revocation was the result of a bitter no-license fight carried on by the citizens of Chester county.

THE TYRANNY OF JUDGES.

Under the Brooks law, the judge is expressly commanded to refuse a license when there is no necessity for it. He is commanded, in determining the necessity for license, to take into consideration the number and character of petitioners for and remonstrants against the application. Many judges of the state, however, grant licenses repeatedly with seeming utter disregard of the wishes of the people in the community affected.

Wilkes-Barre.—In the Fifteenth ward of this city, an applicant who had nineteen names on his petition was granted a license in spite of the fact that seven hundred and fifty citizens remonstrated against him.

Beech Creek.—In this borough last spring Judge Hall granted a license where there had been none for thirty years. The applicant was able to secure only thirty names on his petition, while 232 residents of the community signed in protest against him.

Bendersville.—Judge Swope, of Gettysburg, granted a license in this town last spring to a stranger from Pittsburgh. On his petition there were but twenty-three names, nearly all of them drinking men whose lives had been blighted by the saloon, while the remonstrance was signed by 280 persons.

Perryopolis.—Judge Van Swearingen renewed the licenses of Bambree and Byrne, son-in-law and son of Van Swearingen's political boss. One hundred thirty-nine persons signed the petition representing real estate valuation of $35,336. Eight hundred seventy-eight persons signed the remonstrance representing an assessed valuation of $299,633.

Delta.—Judges Wanner and Ross granted two licenses in this town. One applicant had on his petition forty-one names, while those in opposition numbered 345. The other applicant had eighteen names, while those opposing him numbered 336. Later investigation proved that Theodore Helb, multi-millionaire brewer and political boss of York county, held mortgages against these saloons for $15,000 more than they would be worth without license.

Lititz.—An applicant for license in this town secured eighteen names on his petition; 430 citizens of the town signed against him. Judge Landis and Hassler granted the license.

Cochranton.—One applicant in this town had forty-eight names on his petition, while 238 citizens protested. The other applicant had thirty-two backers and 238 in opposition. In addition to these remonstrances, forty-eight of the town's grown up

and fifty boys under age signed an appeal to the judge to close up the saloons. Judge Prather, of Meadville, threw the remonstrances into the waste basket and renewed the licenses. Both applicants were his political friends and backers.

Tyrone.—In 1912, no applicant for liquor license secured more than sixteen names on his petition. The remonstrants came into the court with protests signed by 851 voters and by 1,524 women of age. In addition, they had a supplementary remonstrance by 140 young men not old enough to vote. The number of voters on the remonstrance was 82 per cent of the total persons who voted at the preceding election for governor. Judge Baldridge ignored the remonstrances and granted the licenses.

RHODE ISLAND

Area, 1,067 Sq. Miles. Area under no-license, 193 Sq. Miles.
Population, 542,610. Population under no-license, 16,850.
Urban Population, 524,654. Rural Population, 17,956.
Density of Population per square mile..... 508.5
Foreign-Born Population ..... 31.4 per cent
Number distilleries operated in 1913..... 3
Bushels of grain used in distilling in 1913..... None
Gallons of other materials used in distilling in 1913..... 4,360
Production of distilled spirits in 1913 (gals.)..... 4,212.4
Gallons of spirits rectified in 1913.....262,329.1
Fermented liquors produced in 1913 (bbls.)..... 701,630
Number of paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.. 141.7
Number of insane in hospitals per 100,000 population..... 229.1
Number of state prisoners per 100,000 population..... 134.4
No. persons holding Federal retail liquor tax receipts..... 1,513
(Includes drug stores and all other places retailing liquors.)
Children of School Age, 118,850. No. pupils enrolled, 78,764.
Per cent persons, age 15 to 20 years, attending school..... 23.2
Church Communicants, 264,712.

Population Under No-License, 3 per cent.

Population Under License, 97 per cent.

Rhode Island was among the first States to adopt a local option provision in the battle against the use of intoxicating drinks. In 1838 the first local option law was passed, giving to the towns the right to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicants. Under this law certain town councils refused to

license at all and the famous "license cases" which went to the United States Supreme Court grew out of this refusal. In July, 1852, the so-called Maine law went into effect and was not changed to a license law until 1863. It was strengthened in 1857 by a "Nuisance Act." In 1872 the "Ohio Civil Damage law" was passed. In 1874 another prohibitory law was passed, but the next year the license law was re-adopted. In 1886 the last effort of that first generation of fighters was made and a constitutional amendment was passed and endorsed by popular vote. But again the influx of immigrants who were accustomed to use intoxicants supplied the voters, who repealed the amendment in 1889. The present license law is as near a "Model License law" as any State has passed.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Area, 30,495 Sq. Miles. Area under no-license, 22,958 Sq. Miles.
Population, 1,515,400. Population under no-license, 920,000
Urban Population, 224,832. Rural Population, 1,290,568.
Density of Population per square mile..... 49.7
Foreign-Born Population ..... 0.4 per cent
Number of distilleries operated in 1913..... 1
Bushels of grain used in distilling in 1913..... 3,151
Gallons of other materials used in distilling in 1913..... 4,370,125
Production of distilled spirits in 1913 (gals.)..... 548,613.9
Gallons of spirits rectified in 1913..... None
Fermented liquors produced in 1913 (bbls.)..... 3,362
Number of paupers in almshouses per 100,000 populat'n 31.5
Number of insane in hospitals per 100,000 population... 101.7
Number of state prisoners per 100,00 population..... 115.0

No. persons holding Federal retail liquor tax receipts..... 962
(Includes drug stores and all other places retailing liquors.)

Children of School Age, 517,875. No. pupils enrolled, 334,902.

Per cent persons, age 15 to 20 years, attending school..... 32.6

Church Communicants, 665,933.

Names and Population of All No-License Counties.

Abbeville 34,804	Fairfield 29,442	Marlboro 31,189
Anderson 69,568	Greenville ...68,377	Newberry ...34,586
Berkeley 23,487	Greenwood ..34,225	Oconee 27,337
Cherokee 26,179	Hampton 25,126	Pickens 25,422
Chester 29,425	Horry 26,995	Saluda 20,943
Chesterfield .26,301	Kershaw 27,094	Spartanburg .83,465
Clarendon ...32,188	Lancaster ...26,650	Sumter 38,472
Colleton 35,390	Laurens 41,550	Williamsb'rg .37,626
Darlington ..36,027	Lee 25,318	York 47,718
Dillon 22,615	Lexington ...32,040	
Edgefield ...28,281	Marion 20,596	

Names and Population of All No-License Cities of 5,000 or More.

Abbeville 4,459	Greenville ...15,741	Orangeburg . 5,906
Anderson ... 9,654	Greenwood .. 6,614	Spartanburg..17,517
Chester 4,754	Laurens 4,818	Sumter 8,109
Gaffney 4,767	Newberry ... 5,028	

Population Under No-License, 69 per cent.

Population Under License, 31 per cent.

Of the thirty-one dry counties named above, seventeen had the right to vote under the State law in August of last year, 1913. Eight of these failed to call elections because of a failure to secure one-third of the names of qualified voters on petitions. Of the nine holding elections, five voted wet, and four voted dry. The wets had the election machinery almost entirely in their hands and the miracle is that all seventeen counties, under the present state administration, were not swept back in to the wet column.

THE FOLLOWING ARE NOW THE WET COUNTIES OF THE STATE.

	Popu.		Popu.
Charleston	100,000	Aiken	41,000
Bamberg	18,544	Georgetown	25,000
Barnwell	34,209	Richland	55,000
Calhoun	16,634	Union	30,000
Dorchester	17,891	Jasper	10,000
Orangeburg	55,893	Florence	32,000
Beaufort	40,000		

SOUTH DAKOTA

Area, 76,868 Sq. Miles. Area under no-license, 60,000 Sq. Miles.
Population, 583,888. Population under no-license, 400,000.
Urban Population, 76,673. Rural Population, 507,215.

Density of Population per square mile	7.6
Foreign-Born Population	22 per cent
Number of distilleries operated in 1913	0
Bushels of grain used in distilling in 1913	None
Gallons of other materials used in distilling in 1913	None
Production of distilled spirits in 1913 (gals.)	None
Gallons of spirits rectified in 1913	None
Fermented liquors produced in 1913 (bbls.)	44,352
Number of paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population	24.8
Number of insane in hospitals per 100,000 population	148.0

Number of state prisoners per 100,000 population..... 48.3

No. persons holding Federal retail liquor tax receipts..... 1,314
(Includes drug stores and all other places retailing liquors.)

Children of School Age, 169,328. No. pupils enrolled, 126,253.

Per cent persons, age 15 to 20 years, attending school..... 40.3

Church Communicants, 161,961.

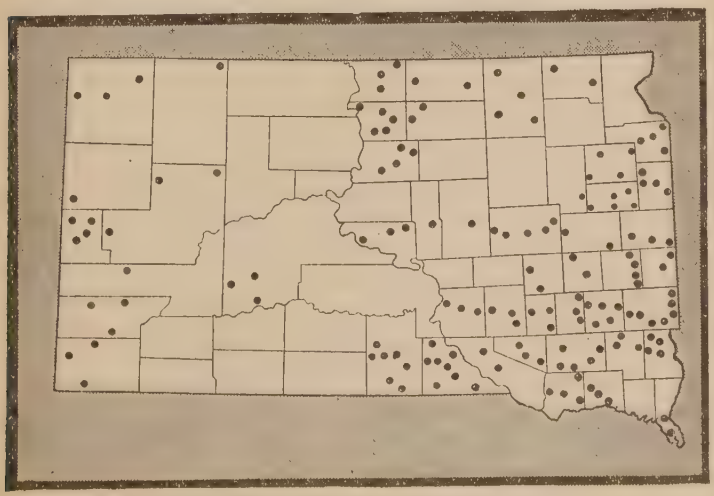
Names and Population of All No-License Counties.

Armstrong .. 647	Dewey 1,145	Spink 15,981
Bennett 96	Hyde 3,307	Sully 2,462
Buffalo 1,589	Jerauld 5,120	Todd 2,164
Clark 10,901	Mellette 1,700	Washabaugh .
Clay 8,711	Perkins 11,348	Washington .
Corson 2,929	Shannon	Ziebach .....

Population Under No-License, 68 per cent.

Population Under License, 32 per cent.

WET AND DRY MAP OF SOUTH DAKOTA, JANUARY 1, 1914.



South Dakota is presumed to be dry until voted wet. A vote may be had in every municipality once each year to determine whether the sale of liquor shall be permitted. Where a majority vote is secured in favor of such sale saloons may exist for one year, and at the end of that time the municipality or township automatically goes "dry" unless a new election is held and a majority vote is cast in favor of saloons.

A law which went into effect July 1, 1913, limits the number of saloons in the state to one for each 600 and major fraction of the population. This put out of business 125 saloons, leaving 375 still in the state.

There are approximately 1,404 townships and 135 incorporated cities and towns in the state without saloons. No newly incorporated town or city can have saloons until the following spring election, and then only by a majority vote being cast in favor thereof. A 9 o'clock closing law is rigidly enforced all over the State. County commissioners may arbitrarily refuse all saloons bonds in the county.

TENNESSEE

Area, 41,687 Sq. Miles. Area under no-license, 41,687 Sq. Miles.

Population, 2,184,789. Population under no-license, 2,184,789.

Urban Population, 441,045. Rural Population, 1,743,744.

Density of Population per square mile..... 52.4

Foreign-Born Population ..... 0.9 per cent

Number of distilleries operated in 1913..... 1

Bushels of grain used in distilling in 1913..... 638

Gallons of other materials used in distilling in 1913..... None

Production of distilled spirits in 1913 (gals.)..... 1,955.5

Gallons of spirits rectified in 1913.....1,803,573.2

Fermented liquors produced in 1913 (bbls.)..... 278,882

Number of paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population 71.8

Number of insane in hospitals per 100,000 population... 100.9

Number of state prisoners per 100,000 population..... 128.7

No. persons holding Federal retail liquor tax receipts..... 2,465
(Includes drug stores and all other places retailing liquors.)

Children of School Age, 697,132. No. pupils enrolled, 521,753.

Per cent persons, age 15 to 20 years, attending school..... 38.9

Church Communicants, 697,570.

Names and Population of All No-License Cities of 5,000 or More.

Bristol 7,148	Columbia ... 5,754	Memphis ...131,105
Chattanooga. 44,604	Jackson 15,779	Nashville ...110,364
Clarksville .. 8,548	Johnson City 8,502	Park City .. 5,126
Cleveland .. 5,549	Knoxville ... 36,346	

The year 1913 was an epoch making year in Tennessee for temperance reform. The year started with the convening of the legislature and with the tension very high. With the regular session and two extra sessions called by Governor Hooper, the Tennessee legislature was in session almost eight months of the year. But for the dauntless courage and patriotic leadership of Governor Hooper in his determination to carry out his pledge to the people of the State for the enactment of law enforcement legislation, backed, as he was by the Anti-Saloon League, Woman's Christian Temperance Union and other moral forces of the state, the enemy (the outlawed liquor traffic) would have triumphed and Tennessee would have been set back—perhaps ten years in the war for the overthrow of the traffic.

In the month of May, the liquor element of the legislature was threatening to keep the regular session in continuous session for two years for the purpose of preventing Governor Hooper from calling an extra session, for the passage of law enforcement measures. With some few of our former friends in the large cities becoming discouraged, the Anti-Saloon League cause looked gloomy, but in the month of June the League promulgated a Forward Movement Program for education and organization, threw down the challenge, so to speak to those members of the legislature that were continuing the session. The League decided to begin a campaign of education and organization for the election of another legislature that would pass laws for the destruction of the outlawed traffic. This program was published extensively through the press of the State, and in addition about four or five thousand personal letters carrying a copy of the Forward Movement Program were sent to Anti-Saloon League leaders throughout the State. This, with the splendid leadership of Governor Hooper, resulted in a tremendous change of public sentiment for law enforcement, and very soon the defiant members of the legislature recognized the trend of the tide, and adjourned the regular session. Governor Hooper called the first extra session of the legislature on September 7, 1913. He included in his call much general legislation also local measures that the various representatives desired passed in addition to the law enforcement measures. With the unheard of and arbitrary rulings and methods adopted by Speaker Stanton of the house, the friends of the liquor interests in the legislature succeeded in wearing out the twenty days of the extra session, the limit allowed under the constitution for an extra session, without any of the law enforcement measures being passed. Within a very few days thereafter on October 13, 1913, Governor Hooper re-convened the legislature again in extraordinary session. During this time mass meetings were held by the Anti-Saloon League and other temperance forces in practically every section of the state. Strong resolutions were adopted for the passage of the law enforcement measures. As a result with a tremendous and growing sentiment and with nothing

but the law enforcement measures to be considered, the liquor element in the legislature under the leadership of Crump, of Memphis, were unable longer to prevent the passage of the law enforcement legislation, and within four days, three of the most important measures were enacted.

At the beginning of 1912, the outlawed saloons were running open and practically without hindrance in the cities of Memphis, Nashville, Chattanooga and Knoxville, but with a tremendous change in public sentiment, the criminal judges in three of these cities, viz., Knoxville, Chattanooga and Nashville determined they would put an end to the sale of intoxicating liquors in these cities, which was being carried on in open and flagrant violation of state laws. As a result in a very short time, practically all the saloons were closed in these three large cities. This answered most effectively the oft-repeated claim that Prohibition will not prohibit in the large cities.

What is known as the Nuisance bill passed by the extraordinary session of the legislature, effective March 1, 1914, is expected to effectively close every saloon, gambling house and disreputable resort in the State. Tennessee is determined to have statewide Prohibition in fact as well as in name.

TEXAS

Area, 262,398 Sq. Miles. Area under no-license, 220,000 Sq. Miles.
Population, 3,896,542. Population under no-license, 3,409,476.
Urban Population, 938,104. Rural Population, 2,958,438.
Density of Population per square mile..... 14.8
Foreign-Born Population ..... 5.9 per cent
Number of distilleries operated in 1913..... 1
Bushels of grain used in distilling in 1913..... None
Gallons of other materials used in distilling in 1913..... None
Production of distilled spirits in 1913 (gals.)..... 621.9
Gallons of spirits rectified in 1913.....577,889.4
Fermented liquors produced in 1913 (bbls.)..... 744,911
Number of paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.. 22.1
Number of insane in hospitals per 100,000 population..... 104.0
Number of state prisoners per 100,000 population..... 110.5
No. persons holding Federal retail liquor tax receipts..... 2,858
(Includes drug stores and all other places retailing liquors.)
Children of School Age, 1,295,342. No. pupils enrolled, 821,631.
Per cent persons, age 15 to 20 years, attending school..... 37.2
Church Communicants, 1,226,906.

Names and Population of All No-License Counties.

Andrews 975	Franklin 9,331	Martin 1,549
Angelina 17,705	Frio 8,895	Mason .....
Archer 6,525	Gaines 1,255	Matagorda ..13,594
Armstrong ... 2,682	Garza 1,995	Midland 3,464
Atascosa 10,004	Glasscock ... 1,143	Mills 9,694
Bailey 312	Gray 3,405	Mitchell 8,956
Bandera 4,921	Grayson 65,996	Montgomery
Baylor 8,411	Gregg 14,140	Montague ...25,123
Borden 1,386	Hale 7,566	Moore 561
Bosque 19,013	Hall 8,279	Morris 10,439
Bowie 34,827	Hamilton 15,315	Motley 2,396
Brazoria 13,299	Hansford 935	Nacogdoches.27,406
Brewster 5,220	Hardeman ...11,213	Navarro 47,070
Briscoe 2,162	Harrison 37,243	Newton 10,850
Brown 22,935	Hartley 1,298	Nolan 11,999
Brooks ..... new	Haskell 16,249	Ochiltree 1,602
Burnet 10,755	Hays 15,518	Panola 20,424
Callahan 12,973	Hemphill 3,170	Parker 26,331
Camp 9,551	Henderson ...20,131	Parmer 1,555
Carson 2,127	Hill 46,760	Pecos .....
Cass 27,587	Hockley 137	Polk 17,459
Castro 1,850	Hood 10,008	Potter 12,424
Cherokee 29,038	Hopkins 31,038	Rains 6,787
Childress 9,538	Houston 29,564	Randall 3,312
Clay 17,043	Howard 8,881	Reagan 392
Coke 6,412	Hunt 48,116	Red River...28,564
Coleman 22,618	Hutchinson .. 892	Reeves 4,392
Collin 49,021	Irion 1,283	Roberts 950
Collingsw'rth. 5,224	Jack 11,817	Rockwell 8,072
Comanche ...27,186	Jackson	Runnels 20,858
Concho 6,654	Jasper 14,000	Rusk 26,946
Cooke 26,603	Jeff Davis.... 1,678	Sabine 8,582
Coryell 21,703	Johnson 34,460	San A'g'stine.11,264
Cottle 4,396	Jones 24,299	San Jacinto.. 9,542
Crane 331	Kaufman 35,323	San Saba....11,245
Crockett 1,296	Kent 2,655	Schleicher ... 1,893
Crosby 1,765	Kimble 3,261	Scurry 10,924
Dawson 2,320	King 810	Shackelford . 4,201
Deaf Smith... 3,942	Knox 9,625	Shelby 26,423
Delta 14,566	Lamar 46,544	Sherman 1,376
Denton 31,258	Lamb 540	Smith 41,746
Dickens 3,092	Lampasas ... 9,532	Sumervell ... 3,931
Dimmitt 3,460	Leon 16,583	Stephens 7,980
Donley 5,284	Limestone ...34,621	Sterling 1,493
Eastland 23,421	Live Oak..... 3,442	Stonewall ... 5,320
Ector 1,178	Llano 6,520	Swisher 4,012
Edwards 3,768	Loving 249	Taylor 26,293
Ellis 53,629	Lubbock 3,624	Terry 1,474
Erath 32,095	Lynn 1,713	Throckmort'n. 4,563
Fannin 44,801	McCulloch ...13,405	Titus 16,422
Fisher 12,596	McMullen ... 1,091	Trinity 12,768
Floyd 4,638	Madison 10,318	Tyler 10,250
Foard 5,726	Marion 10,472	Upshur 19,960

Upton 501	Wheeler 5,258	Wood 23,417
Uvalde 11,233	Willacy	Yoakum 602
Van Zandt ..25,651	Wilbarger ...12,000	Young 13,657
Walker 16,061	Winkler 422	Zapata 3,809
Ward 2,389	Wise 26,450	Zavalla 1,889

Names and Population of All No-License Cities of 5,000 or More.

Abilene 9,204	Ennis 5,669	Marshall 11,452
Amarillo 9,957	Gainesville .. 7,624	Sherman 12,412
Brownwood .. 6,967	Greenville ... 8,850	Sulphur Spgs. 5,151
Cleburne 10,364	Hillsboro 6,115	Paris 11,269
Corsicana ... 9,749	Houston Hts. 6,984	Weatherford.. 5,074
Denison 13,632	Longview ... 5,155	Tyler 10,400

Population Under No-License, 87 per cent.

Population Under License, 13 per cent.

Texas has an area of 265,000 square miles. From north to south, it is 825 miles, and from east to west, 740 miles. A line that would measure Texas from north to south, placed on the northern border, would take in most of South Dakota, part of New Hampshire, Wyoming, North Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Arizona, Iowa, Illinois, Nevada, Arkansas, part of Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana. Only three counties and a few precincts were saloonless in 1887. The State had a population in 1910, of 3,896,542. Two hundred twenty thousand square miles are under Prohibition, and 3,409,477 people live in Prohibition territory. The state has 249 organized and three recently created, unorganized counties. One hundred seventy-seven counties have banished saloons by direct vote. Fifty-two counties are without saloons, except in one or two places each. Twenty counties are entirely open to saloons. Seven-eighths of the territory is under Prohibition, and practically four-fifths of the population live in Prohibition territory. Prohibitionists have lost one county, and gained six within the past three years.

ELECTIONS AND LIQUOR LEGISLATION.

In the elections of 1912, Prohibitionists won the Lieutenant Governor, one position on the supreme court, a majority on the court of criminal appeals, the attorney general, land commissioner, comptroller, one railroad commissioner, superintendent of public instruction, and a decisive majority in both houses of the legislature. The election of an anti-Prohibition governor is accounted for on two grounds: (1) The second term slogan has practically the force of written law in Texas, and (2) some 60,000 anti-Prohibition Republicans voted in the Democratic primary to secure the re-election of the governor. The legislature the present year, enacted the following laws, which are now in operation: A

law requiring saloons to close at 9:30 p. m. and remain closed until 6 a. m., and on Saturday at 9:30 p. m. and remain closed until 6 a. m. Monday. What is known as the Allison Intrastate Liquor law, makes effective the Webb Federal statute, throughout the dry territory of the State. This law also prohibits the shipment of liquor from saloon territory, into Prohibition territory, within the State. It provides that druggists may have shipped to them pure alcohol for medicinal purposes, also that wines may be shipped to priests and preachers for sacramental purposes. It provides that a conviction for any violation of the law on the

WET AND DRY MAP OF TEXAS, JANUARY 1, 1914.

DALLAM
HARTLEY
OLDHAM
DEAF SMITH
PARMER
CASTRO
LAMB
HALE
FLOYD
MOTLEY
COTTLE
HALL
CHILDRESS
CROSBY
DICKENS
KING
KNOX
BAYLOR
ARCHER
CLAY
WICHITA
WILBARGER
RED RIVER
BOWIE
COOKE
GRAYSON
FANNIN
LAMAR
DELTA
HUNT
ROCKWALL
COLLIN
DENTON
TARRANT
DALLAS
KAUFMAN
ELLIS
HENDERSON
VAN ZANDT
SMITH
ANDERSON
CHEROKEE
NACOGDOCHES
SHELBY
PANOLA
HARRISON
RUSK
GREGG
UPSHUR
MARION
CASS
BOWIE
TITUS
MORRIS
CAMP
WOOD
FRANKLIN
HOPKINS
HUNT
RAINS

unsupported evidence of the buyers, is a felony, and the offender may be sent to the penitentiary for a term of from one to three years. The law is one of the most drastic that has ever been enacted in the State.

LAW ENFORCEMENT.

The State Comptroller has been hard after liquor dealers for violating the provisions of our license laws, with the result that the licenses of scores and scores of liquor dealers have been forfeited. Under the law, they cannot again secure license, for a period of five years. The attorney general is giving special attention to the violation of law, by secret orders and chartered clubs, that have been dispensing liquor without license. The charters of a great many such organizations have been forfeited, and the word has been given out that vigorous prosecution will be entered against such organizations as persist in violating the law. It is a curious thing that nearly all of these lawless clubs are domiciled in the few towns and cities of the State, where saloons are still operating under the license system. According to the best information obtainable, there is more violation of license laws in any one of the large cities, than there is of the Prohibition law, in all of the 177 Prohibition counties combined. This means that regulation does not regulate, and that Prohibition does prohibit. The saloons of Texas are now entrenched in the cities, backed up by an illiterate, and in amazing numbers, strictly speaking, vagrant vote. From all of the dry territory of the State, the thugs and lawless elements have drifted into these cities and form a bulwark for the protection of the saloon business.

THE FINAL CONTEST.

The only hope for the deliverance of the cities of Texas from the throttle grasp of the liquor political machine, lies in state-wide Prohibition. That is the issue now before Texas voters. Saloon forces have fought all effort to increase the efficiency of the local option laws, and have resisted the adoption of local option by the expenditure of large sums of money, but are in the present juncture of things, the persistent champions of local option. This was one of the slogans that helped the pro-saloon governor out in his contest last year. Quite a number of well-known anti-Prohibitionists have already announced as candidates for governor in next year's elections, and every one of them declares himself in favor of local option, and against state-wide Prohibition. It is simply the choosing of the lesser of two evils for the liquor business. Prohibitionists have two avowed candidates for governor, with other probabilities.

NEW LIQUOR LAW EFFECTIVE IN TEXAS ON NOVEMBER 19.

(The following interpretation of the Allison liquor law is by State Senator J. C. McNealus, and appears to be correct.)

It is unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to deliver intoxicating liquor for transportation to any point in dry territory in the State.

It is unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to receive any intoxicating liquor for shipment to any point in dry territory in the State.

It is unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to transport or deliver to any person, firm or corporation, liquor in dry territory of the State.

It is unlawful for any person, firm or corporation in dry territory to receive intoxicating liquor, regardless of whether such liquor be shipped from a point within the State or from without.

Nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent drug stores, doctors, hospitals and manufacturing plants from securing alcohol for use in their business.

This act shall be construed to prohibit carriage and delivery of liquor within the State of shipments originating in another State.

This act does not prohibit any person from carrying for his own use or for members of his family, liquor to any point in the State.

This law does not apply to wine shipped to ministers and priests for sacramental purposes.

The violations of any of the provisions of this act by the liquor dealers and transportation companies constitutes a felony and is punishable by penitentiary sentence of not less than one, nor more than three years.

Any person living in dry territory who shall receive liquor shipments in violation of this act shall be fined not less than $25 nor more than $250 with a jail term of from twenty to sixty days.

It is unlawful to receive a shipment of liquor when you live in dry territory, no matter where it is shipped from. It is unlawful to handle it.

It is provided that should any section of this law be declared unconstitutional, it will not affect the rest of the act.

A conviction for violation of any part of this act may be had on the unsupported evidence of an accomplice or participant, who shall be exempt from prosecution.

UTAH

Area, 82,184 Sq. Miles.	Area under no-license, 60,000 Sq. Miles.
Population, 373,351.	Population under no-license, 125,000.
Urban Population, 172,934.	Rural Population, 200,417.
Density of Population per square mile.....	4.5
Foreign-Born Population	19.4 per cent

Number of distilleries operated in 1913..... 0
Bushels of grain used in distilling in 1913..... None
Gallons of other materials used in distilling in 1913..... None
Production of distilled spirits in 1913 (gals.)..... None
Gallons of spirits rectified in 1913.....112,780.2
Fermented liquors produced in 1913 (bbls.)..... 140,648
Number of paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.. 48.5
Number of insane in hospitals per 100,000 population..... 91.6
Number of state prisoners per 100,000 population..... 105.5
No. persons holding Federal retail liquor tax receipts..... 957
(Includes drug stores and all other places retailing liquors.)
Children of School Age, 121,712. No. pupils enrolled, 91,611.
Per cent persons, age 15 to 20 years, attending school..... 44.1
Church Communicants, 172,814.

Population Under No-License, 33 per cent.

Population Under License, 67 per cent.

The State of Utah is about as near state-wide prohibition as any license or local option State in the Union. On June 27, 1911, local option elections were held in 110 cities and towns in the State. Salt Lake City and Ogden, the two largest cities, together with twenty-one other towns, voted "wet;" eighty-seven towns and cities, however, voted "dry."

The vote in Salt Lake City stood 14,008 "wet" and 9,328 "dry." The majority in favor of saloons in Ogden was only 1,652.

As a result of the 1911 elections 101 saloons were swept out of existence. Only 235 saloons are left in the State. Of this number, 141 are in Salt Lake City, thirty-two are in Ogden and the other sixty-two are scattered throughout the state.

VERMONT

Area, 9,124 Sq. Miles. Area under no-license, 9,038 Sq. Miles.
Population, 355,956. Population under no-license, 275,452.
Urban Population, 168,943. Rural Population, 187,013.
Density of Population per square mile..... 39
Foreign-Born Population ..... 13 per cent
Number of distilleries operated in 1913..... 0
Bushels of grain used in distilling in 1913..... None
Gallons of other materials used in distilling in 1913..... None
Production of distilled spirits in 1913 (gals.)..... None

Gallons of spirits rectified in 1913..... None
Fermented liquors produced in 1913..... None
Number of paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.. 107.6
Number of insane in hospitals per 100,000 population..... 278.1
Number of state prisoners per 100,000 population..... 111.5
No. persons holding Federal retail liquor tax receipts..... 242
(Includes drug stores and all other places retailing liquors.)
Children of School Age, 78,294. No. pupils enrolled, 66,615.
Per cent persons, age 15 to 20 years, attending school..... 36.2
Church Communicants, 147,223.

Names and Population of All No-License Counties.

Grand Isle.... 3,761	Orange 18,703	Washington .41,702
Lamoille 12,585	Orleans 23,337	Windham ...26,932

Names and Population of All No-License Cities of 5,000 or More.

Barre 10,734	Montpelier .. 7,856	St. Johnsb'rg. 8,098
Brattleboro .. 7,541	Rockingham . 6,207	

Population Under No-License, 77 per cent.

Population Under License, 23 per cent.

For fifty years previous to May 1, 1903, under State prohibition, Vermont had no licensed liquor saloons.

By a referendum vote, February 3, 1903, the State prohibitory law was repealed, and a local option, high license law was adopted, the majority in favor of the local option law being 1,041.

The first town elections under the new law were held March 3, 1903. At that time, 154 towns and cities of the State voted against license, and ninety-two voted for it. The total majority in favor of license was 5,360.

The number of towns voting for license in each successive year from 1903 to 1913 inclusive has been ninety-two, forty, thirty-four, thirty, thirty-one, twenty-seven, twenty-seven, twenty-nine, twenty-eight, twenty-one, twenty-four. Every year there have been a few small towns voting license in which no licenses have been granted. So the number of saloon towns has always been smaller than the number of licensed towns.

In 1912 the number of license towns was twenty-one, of which fifteen had saloon licenses. The total majority against license was 9,238.

In 1913 there was a slight reaction resulting in twenty-four towns voting for license of which eighteen have saloons. The total majority against license was 7,282. These figures were better than for any preceding year except 1912.

In 1913 every county in the state gave a majority against

license as in the preceding year. Addison, Caledonia and Windsor counties each have one saloon town; Bennington, Essex and Franklin have two each, Chittenden has four and Rutland has five.

The State legislature was in session from October, 1912, to February, 1913. Twenty bills, not counting duplicates, were introduced bearing upon the temperance question of which eight became laws as follows:

	Bills Introduced	Passed
Favorable to the liquor traffic	5	0
Of doubtful effect	4	0
Not involving principle	4	3
Restricting the traffic	5	4
Concerning intoxication	2	1
Total	20	8

Of the bills introduced which would have been favorable to the liquor traffic if passed, one provided that licensed innkeepers might serve liquors to their guests on Sundays and holidays. Another would permit the transportation of liquor from license to no-license towns in the State. A third would increase the number of hours in the day when certain saloons might be open. One was for the granting of special license to hotel keepers in no-license towns, and a fifth would punish persons who misrepresent their age in order to purchase liquor. All these bills were reported unfavorably by the temperance committee and killed in the house in which they originated.

Five bills were introduced designed to limit the liquor traffic more than it had been limited. One of these, which would increase the restrictions upon the granting of licenses was killed. The other four were passed, one requiring the secretary of state to provide ballots for the local option vote, one permitting the sale of liquor taken on execution only to certain parties who have a legal right to its use, one providing for an inspection of licensed places at certain times, and their closing for forty-eight hours under certain conditions, and one prohibiting holders of public office from operating licenses or working in licensed places.

The new law prohibiting holders of public office from operating licenses or working in licensed places has resulted in the retirement of several men from active political life.

VIRGINIA

Area, 40,262 Sq. Miles. Area under no-license, 38,000 Sq. Miles.
Population, 2,061,612. Population under no-license, 1,500,000.
Urban Population, 476,529. Rural Population, 1,585,083.
Density of Population per square mile..... 51.2
Foreign-Born Population ..... 0.1 per cent

Number of distilleries operated in 1913..... 103
Bushels of grain used in distilling in 1913..... 328,077
Gallons of other materials used in distilling in 1913..... None
Production of distilled spirits in 1913 (gals.).....1,437,649.1
Gallons of spirits rectified in 1913.....2,846,494.0
Fermented liquors produced in 1913 (bbls.)..... 208,511
Number of paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population 81.5
Number of insane in hospitals per 100,000 population... 176.4
Number of state prisoners per 100,000 population..... 159.8
No. persons holding Federal retail liquor tax receipts..... 1,369
(Includes drug stores and all other places retailing liquors.)
Children of School Age, 651,469. No. pupils enrolled, 402,109.
Per cent persons, age 15 to 20 years, attending school..... 35.6
Church Communicants, 793,546.

Names and Population of All No-License Counties.

Accomac 36,650	Goochland ... 9,237	N'rth'mb'rl'd..10,777
Amelia 8,720	Giles 11,623	Nottaway 13,462
Amherst 18,932	Gloucester ...12,477	Orange 13,486
Appomattox . 8,904	Grayson 19,856	Powhatan ... 6,099
Bland 5,154	Hanover 17,200	Prince George 7,848
Brunswick ...19,244	Highland 5,317	Pr'nce Willi'm.12,026
Buchanan ...12,334	Isle of Wight.14,929	Pulaski 17,246
Buckingham..15,204	James City... 6,338	Rappahanno'k 8,044
Campbell 23,043	King George.. 6,378	Richmond ... 7,415
Caroline 16,596	King & Queen. 9,576	Roanoke 19,623
Carroll 21,116	Lancaster ... 9,752	Russell 23,474
Charles City.. 5,253	Lee 23,840	Scott 23,814
Charlotte 15,785	Loudoun ... 21,167	Shenandoah .20,942
Clarke 7,468	Louisa 16,578	Smyth 20,326
Craig 4,711	Lunenburg ..12,780	Southampton.26,302
Culpeper 13,472	Mathews 8,922	Spotsylvania. 9,935
Cumberland . 9,195	Middlesex ... 8,852	Stafford 8,070
Dickenson ... 9,199	Montgomery .17,268	Surry 9,715
Essex 9,105	Nansemond ..26,886	Warren 8,589
Floyd 14,092	Nelson 16,821	Wise 34,162
Fluvanna 8,323	New Kent ... 4,682	Wythe 20,372
Frederick 12,787	Northampton.16,672	York 7,757

Names and Population of All No-License Cities of 5,000 or More.

Charlott'sville 6,765	Fredericksb'rg 5,874	Suffolk 7,008
Clifton Forge. 5,748	Radford 4,202	Winchester .. 5,864

Population Under No-License, 72 per cent.

Population Under License, 28 per cent.

Virginia is under local option law.

The sentiment for state-wide prohibition is so strong that the advocates thereof believe the State would go "dry" by a very substantial majority if the issue were submitted to the people. The Anti-Saloon League and other temperance forces of the State endeavored to secure the passage of an enabling act by the general assembly of 1912 which would have given the people of the State the right to vote on state-wide prohibition. This bill was passed by an overwhelming majority in the house of delegates, but, after a hard fight, was beaten in the senate by a vote of twenty-four to sixteen. There is much reason for the belief that several senators who voted against the bill misrepresented the majority of their constituents; a sufficient number, in fact, to have secured its passage had they acted in accordance with the wishes of the voters in their districts. The fight for an enabling act will be carried to the people in the next legislative campaign and an effort made to secure a reversal in the senate.

There are 100 counties in Virginia; eighty-five of these have no saloons and sixty-six have no form of liquor license whatever. Several of the others have only one or two dispensary or distillery licenses.

WASHINGTON

Area, 66,836 Sq. Miles. Area under no-license, 58,147 Sq. Miles.
Population, 1,141,990. Population under no-license, 480,500.
Urban Population, 605,530. Rural Population, 536,460.
Density of Population per square mile..... 17.1
Foreign-Born Population ..... 21.5 per cent
Number distilleries operated in 1913..... 3
Bushels of grain used in distilling in 1913..... None
Gallons of other materials used in distilling in 1913..... 608,841
Production of distilled spirits in 1913 (gals.).....448,962.7
Gallons of spirits rectified in 1913.....424,157.7
Fermented liquors produced in 1913 (bbls.)..... 876,772
Number of paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.. 49.4
Number of insane in hospitals per 100,000 population..... 174.1
Number of state prisoners per 100,000 population..... 162.1
No. persons holding Federal retail liquor tax receipts..... 3,213
(Includes drug stores and all other places retailing liquors.)
Children of School Age, 258,088. No. pupils enrolled, 215,688.
Per cent persons, age 15 to 20 years, attending school..... 39.5
Church Communicants, 191,976.

Names and Population of All No-License Counties.

Cowlitz 12,561	Island 4,704	Mason 5,156
Garfield 4,199	Klickitat 10,180	San Juan 3,603

Names and Population of All No-License Cities of 5,000 or More.

Bellingham 24,298

Population Under No-License, 42 per cent.

Population Under License, 58 per cent.

The local option law of Washington, which provides for a vote on the liquor question in towns, cities and in the unincorporated portion of counties, as separate units, has been in operation since 1909.

WET AND DRY MAP OF WASHINGTON, JANUARY 1, 1914.

Thus far, 220 elections have been held under the provisions of this law; 140 of these elections have resulted in "dry" victories, while eighty have resulted in "wet" victories. As a result of these elections, 572 saloons have been abolished, and 87 per cent of the area of the State has been made "dry."

At the present time, the unincorporated portions of thirty-four counties are without saloons, and six counties are entirely "dry." There are more people living in the "dry" territory in the

State of Washington at the present time than the entire population of the State numbered in 1900.

Most of the railroads have discontinued the sale of intoxicating liquors, and the steamboat companies are rapidly following the example of the railroads.

About 1,100 saloons are still in operation in the State.

The saloons of Seattle are confined by city ordinance to a very small portion of the city's area.

WEST VIRGINIA

Area, 24,022 Sq. Miles. Area under no-license, 21,619 Sq. Miles.
Population, 1,221,119. Population under no-license, 889,196.
Urban Population, 228,242. Rural Population, 992,877.
Density of Population per square mile..... 50.8
Foreign-Born Population ..... 2.3 per cent
Number distilleries operated in 1913..... 3
Bushels of grain used in distilling in 1913..... 70,001
Gallons of other materials used in distilling in 1913..... None
Production of distilled spirits in 1913 (gals.).....296,402.8
Gallons of spirits rectified in 1913.....327,290.8
Fermented liquors produced in 1913 (bbls.)..... 371,017
Number of paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.. 66.2
Number of insane in hospitals per 100,000 population..... 141.0
Number of state prisoners per 100,000 population..... 120.6
No. persons holding Federal retail liquor tax receipts..... 1,266
(Includes drug stores and all other places retailing liquors.)
Children of School Age, 353,899. No. pupils enrolled, 276,458.
Per cent persons, age 15 to 20 years, attending school..... 37.4
Church Communicants, 301,565.

Names and Population of All No-License Counties.

Barbour 15,858	Jefferson 15,889	Preston 26,341
Boone 10,331	Lewis 18,281	Putnam 18,587
Braxton 23,023	Lincoln 20,491	Raleigh 25,633
Calhoun 11,258	Logan 14,476	Randolph 26,028
Clay 10,233	Mason 23,019	Ritchie 17,875
Doddridge ..12,672	Mineral 16,674	Roane 21,543
Gilmer 11,379	Monongalia ..24,334	Tucker 18,675
Grant 7,838	Monroe 13,055	Upshur 16,629
Greenbrier .. 4,833	Morgan 7,848	Wayne 24,081
Hampshire ..11,694	Nicholas 17,699	Webster 9,680
Hancock 10,465	Pendleton ... 9,349	Wirt 9,047
Hardy 9,163	Pleasants 8,074	Wyoming 10,392
Jackson 20,956	Pocahontas ..14,740	

Names and Population of All No-License Cities of 5,000 or More.

Elkins ..... 5,260 Morgantown.. 9,150 Moundsville . 8,918

Population Under No-License, 72 per cent.

Population Under License, 28 per cent.

West Virginia will go under state-wide Prohibition July 1, 1914. At the November election in 1912, the electors, by a majority of 92,342, voted to ratify the Prohibition constitutional amendment which had been submitted by the legislature to a vote of the people. After the adoption of the Prohibition amendment the legislature and the governor of the State were placed on trial. Each met the expectations of the law-abiding citizens of the State and enacted into law the Yost bill, which is perhaps the most stringent law enforcement measure on the statute books of any State.

Under the provisions of this law, it is unlawful to manufacture, sell or give away intoxicating liquors anywhere within the State. It is also unlawful to ship intoxicating liquors to violators of law. It is also unlawful for druggists or club houses to keep intoxicating liquors. It is also unlawful to advertise liquors by bill boards, circulars, newspapers or otherwise in the state.

Any violation of this law is punishable by fine and imprisonment in the county jail for the first offense, and by fine and imprisonment in the State penitentiary for the second offense. Prosecuting attorneys are allowed all necessary funds and officers to assist in the detection and punishment of offenders. The law, moreover, provides for a State superintendent of Prohibition, who shall have general supervision of the State and who shall have power to see that the Prohibition law is enforced.

WISCONSIN

Area, 55,256 Sq. Miles. Area under no-license, 29,000 Sq. Miles.
Population, 2,333,860. Population under no-license, 586,144.
Urban Population, 1,004,320. Rural Population, 1,329,540.
Density of Population per square mile..... 42.2
Foreign-Born Population ..... 24.9 per cent
Number distilleries operated in 1913..... 4
Bushels of grain used in distilling in 1913..... 581,555
Gallons of other materials used in distilling in 1913..... None
Production of distilled spirits in 1913 (gals.).....2,448,678.3

Gallons of spirits rectified in 1913.....2,301,976.2
Fermented liquors produced in 1913 (bbls.)..... 5,171,179
Number of paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population 76.1
Number of insane in hospitals per 100,000 population... 282.2
Number of state prisoners per 100,000 population..... 71.8
No. persons holding Federal retail liquor tax receipts.....11,336
(Includes drug stores and all other places retailing liquors.)
Children of School Age, 693,156. No. pupils enrolled, 464,311.
Per cent persons, age 15 to 20 years, attending school..... 29.6
Church Communicants, 1,000,903.

Population Under No-License, 25 per cent.

Population Under License, 75 per cent.

The law of Wisconsin provides for local option for towns, villages and cities, and under these provisions many no-license contests are fought out each year with a steady gain for the temperance forces. County option was defeated at the last session of the legislature, but the fight will be renewed in 1915. The campaign is continued to extend the "dry zone" around the State University at Madison from 3,200 feet, the present limit, to the five mile limit.

The legislature of 1911 passed laws forbidding the sale of intoxicating drinks at public auctions; also forbidding anyone in a state of intoxication to appear in a public place; also excluding intoxicated passengers from steam railroad or interurban cars; also prohibiting all drinking of liquors in any smoking car, parlor or day coach of any train.

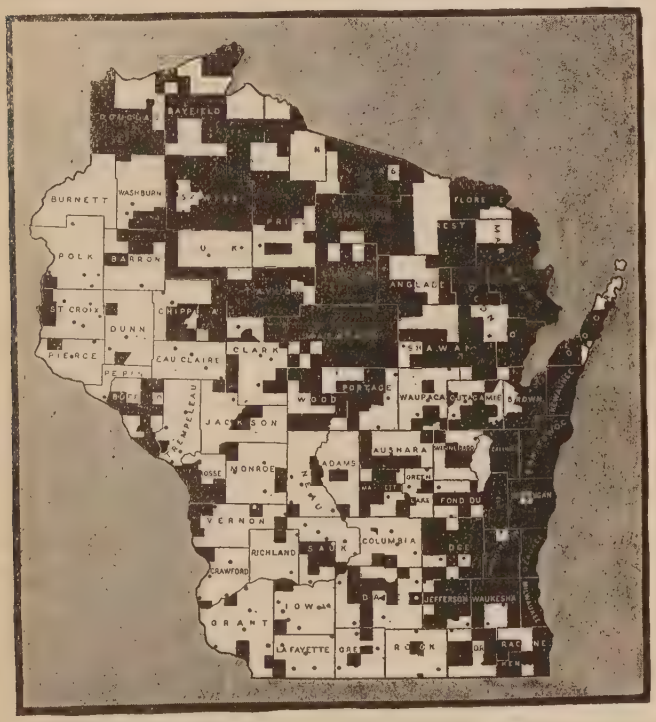
Another very important measure, known as the "corrupt practices act," was passed. Another measure requires the State Industrial Commission to collect and file for public inspection bi-annually all available facts concerning the manufacture, sale and consumption of intoxicating beverages in the State.

In 1905 there were 796 license towns, villages and cities in Wisconsin; in 1912 there were only 731. In 1905 there was one saloon for every 176 people; in 1912 there was one saloon for every 196.

At the beginning of 1913 there were 8,922 saloon licenses granted in the State.

In the city of Milwaukee there are 2,224 saloons, a larger number in proportion to the population than are to be found in any large city in the United States.

WET AND DRY MAP OF WISCONSIN, JANUARY 1, 1914.



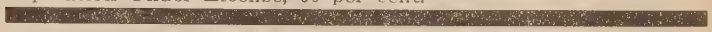
WYOMING

Area, 97,594 Sq. Miles. Area under no-license, 96,000 Sq. Miles.
Population, 145,965. Population under no-license, 50,000.
Urban Population, 43,221. Rural Population, 102,744.
Density of Population per square mile..... 1.5
Foreign-Born Population ..... 18.8 per cent
Number distilleries operated in 1913..... 0
Bushels of grain used in distilling in 1913..... None
Gallons of other materials used in distilling in 1913..... None
Production of distilled spirits in 1913 (gals.)..... None

Gallons of spirits rectified in 1913..... None
Fermented liquors produced in 1913 (bbls.)..... 15,300
Number of paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.. 13.0
Number of insane in hospitals per 100,000 population..... 111.0
Number of state prisoners per 100,000 population..... 197.3
No. persons holding Federal retail liquor tax receipts..... 687
(Includes drug stores and all other places retailing liquors.)
Children of School Age, 30,886. No. pupils enrolled, 24,584.
Per cent persons, age 15 to 20 years, attending school..... 35.5
Church Communicants, 23,945.

Population Under No-License, 34 per cent.

Population Under License, 66 per cent.



During recent years a remarkable change has taken place in Wyoming conditions so far as moral reform is concerned. The newcomers in Wyoming are of a sturdy character who stand for the higher ideals of citizenship, and as a result the open town, with the desperado, the gambler, the roulette wheel operator, the prize fight promoter and the advocate of licensed vice and saloon domination, are all rapidly passing.

Nearly every unincorporated place in the State of Wyoming is now dry. No saloon is permitted to exist under the law outside of incorporated towns and cities. Five of the incorporated cities have already excluded the saloon by action of the city councils. The Yellowstone National Park, which is under the control of the United States Government, is also dry, intoxicating liquor not being permitted to pass its portals. The large Shoshone Indian Reservation is entirely dry.

The saloons are closed on Sunday in most parts of the State, and by a recent decision of the Supreme Court, the club saloon has ceased to exist by legal right.

A recent decision of the Supreme Court supports the constitutionality of the Sunday closing law, which is being vigorously enforced in all parts of the State.

FULL TEXT OF THE PROHIBITION RESOLUTIONS DELIVERED TO CONGRESS BY THE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE COMMITTEE OF ONE THOUSAND, AT WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 10, 1913.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two thirds of each House concurring therein), that the following amendment of the Constitution be and is hereby proposed to the States, to become valid as a part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of the several States as provided by the Constitution:

ARTICLE

Section 1. The sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale, and exportation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are forever prohibited.

Section 2. Congress shall have power to provide for the manufacture, sale, importation and transportation of intoxicating liquors for sacramental, medicinal, mechanical, pharmaceutical or scientific purposes, or for use in the arts, and shall have power to enforce this article by all needful legislation.

Anti-Saloon League of America

ROSTER.

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National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.—The National W. C. T. U. was organized in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1874, and is the sober second thought of the great woman's crusade. It is now regularly organized in every State of the Union.

There are about 12,000 local unions, with a membership and following, including the children's societies, of about half a million. The W. C. T. U. has forty distinct departments of work, presided over by as many women experts, in the national and in nearly every State organization. All the States have laws requiring the study of scientific temperance in the public schools, and all these laws were secured by the W. C. T. U.; also the laws forbidding the sale of tobacco to minors. The first police matrons and most industrial homes for girls were secured through the efforts of this society, as were the refuges for erring women.

The World's W. C. T. U. was founded by Frances E. Willard in 1883, and has auxiliaries in more than fifty countries and provinces. The white ribbon is the badge of all the W. C. T. U. members, and is now a familiar emblem in every civilized country.

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The International Order of Good Templars is a world-wide brotherhood of over 600,000 total abstainers, banded together for mutual protection and co-operation in temperance work.

The Order of Good Templars first sprang into existence in 1851 in Oneida county, N. Y. state. One of its most radical features was the recognition of women's rights.

The last report of the International Secretary returned the number of grand lodges as seventy and the membership in both adult and juvenile branches, 620,000. Grand lodges exist in nearly all states of the Union, in England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Denmark, Germany, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, Hungary, Holland, the various provinces of Canada, the West Indies, East, West and South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, British India, Iceland and other countries.

Next session in July, 1914, at Christiania, Norway.

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The Sixty-eighth annual session of the National Division of North America will be held at Newport, R. I., July 15, 1914.

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